



US009172920B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Kasmir et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,172,920 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 27, 2015**

(54) **DOORBELL DIAGNOSTICS**

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(71) Applicant: **SkyBell Technologies, Inc.**, Irvine, CA (US)

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(72) Inventors: **Seton Paul Kasmir**, San Diego, CA (US); **Joseph Frank Scalisi**, Yorba Linda, CA (US)

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(21) Appl. No.: **14/671,677**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 27, 2015**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 14/588,881, filed on Jan. 2, 2015, and a continuation-in-part of application No. 14/612,376, filed on Feb. 3, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,058,738.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

H04N 7/18 (2006.01)
H04N 9/47 (2006.01)
H02J 3/14 (2006.01)

Primary Examiner — Andy Rao

Assistant Examiner — Jared Walker

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **H04N 7/186** (2013.01); **H02J 2003/143** (2013.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A doorbell can be configured to wirelessly communicate with a remote computing device. In some cases, components that enable the doorbell to wirelessly communicate with the remote computing device could make the doorbell incompatible with certain types of chimes. In some embodiments, the doorbell is configured to diagnose chime compatibility issues.

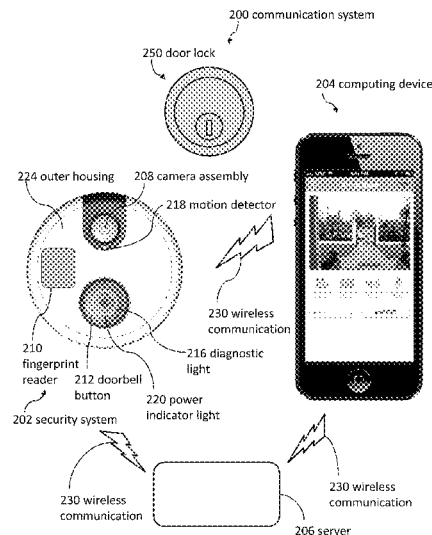
(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC ... H04N 7/186; H02J 2003/143; Y04S 20/38; Y02B 70/3266

USPC 348/143

See application file for complete search history.

30 Claims, 18 Drawing Sheets



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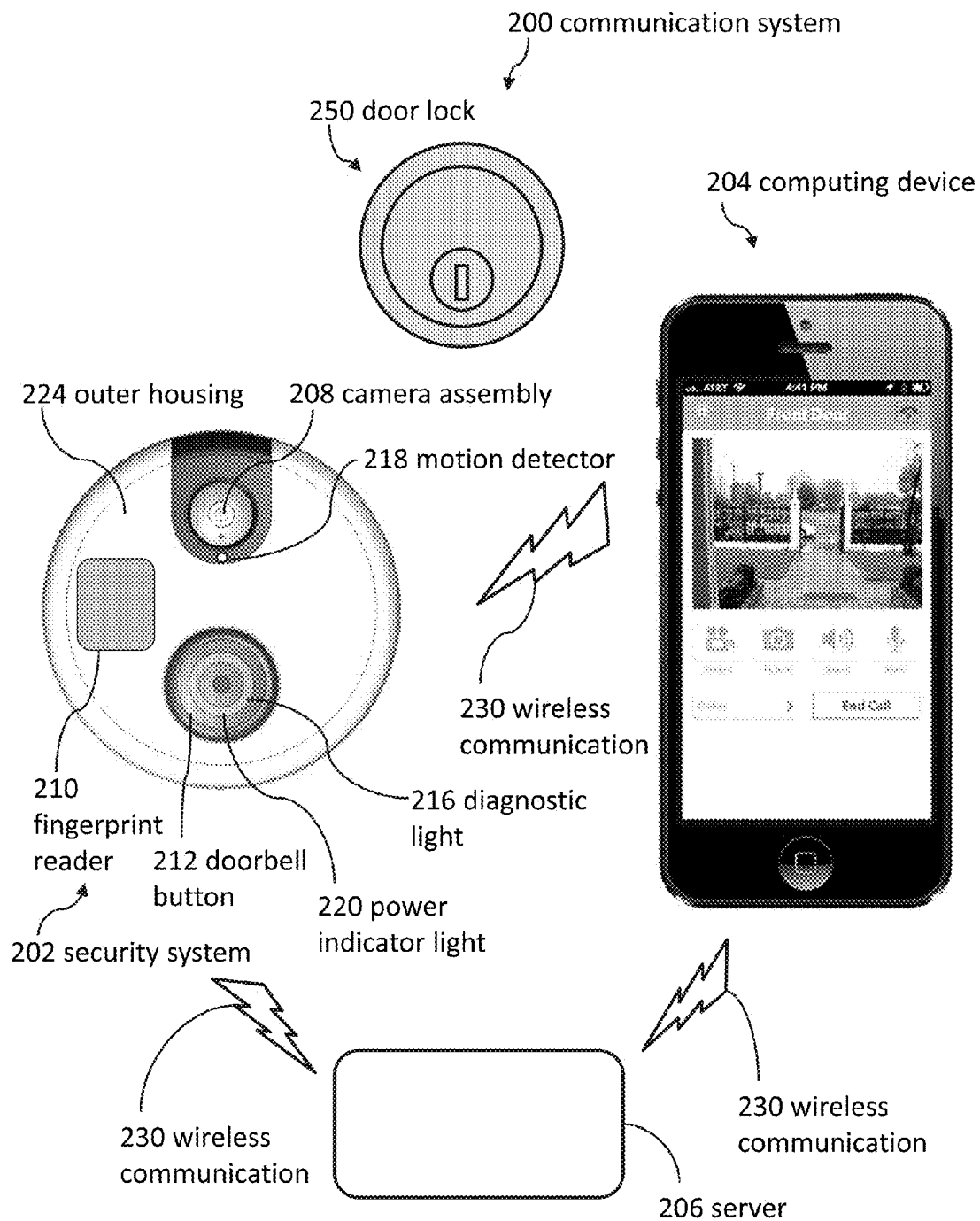


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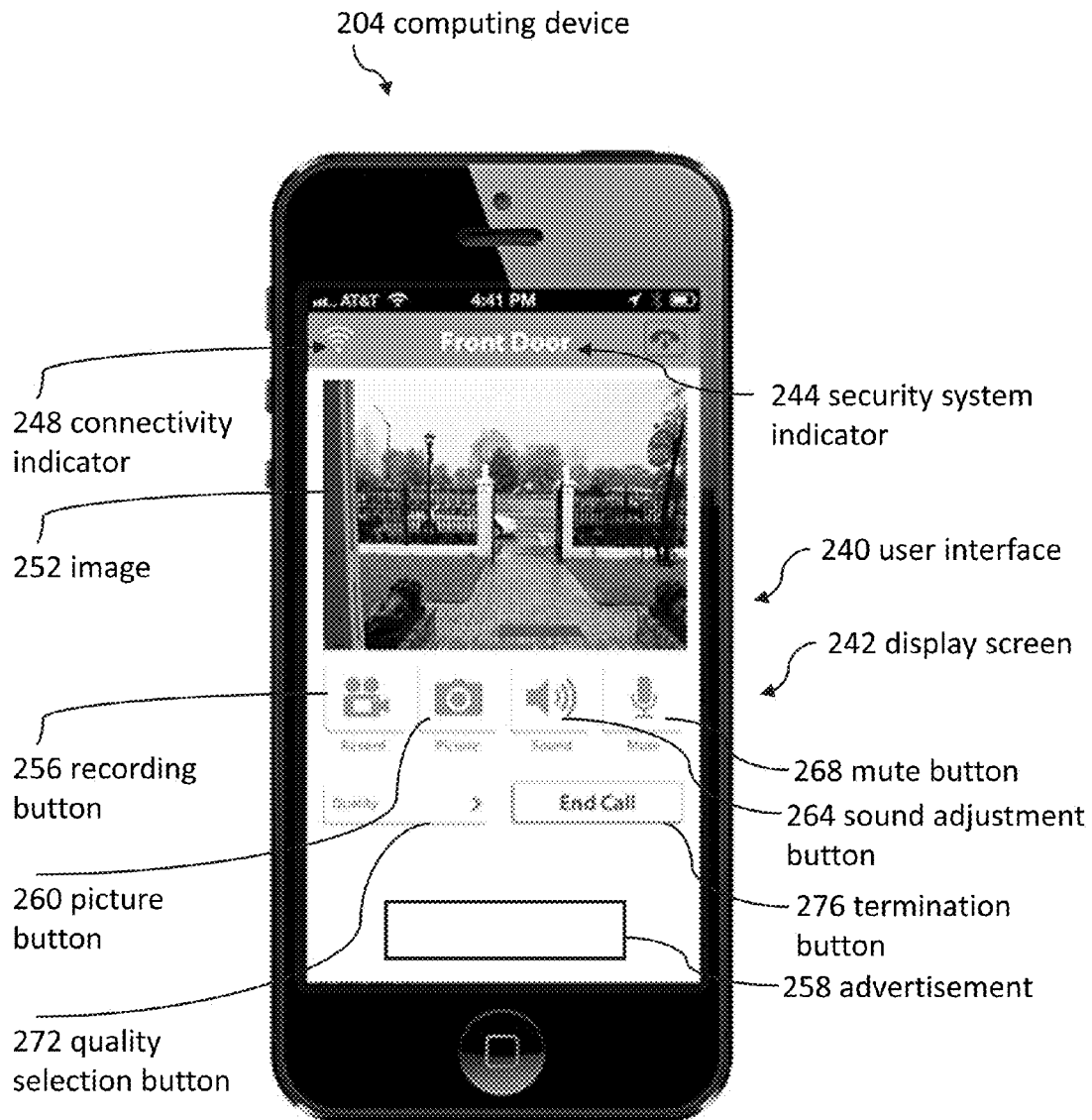


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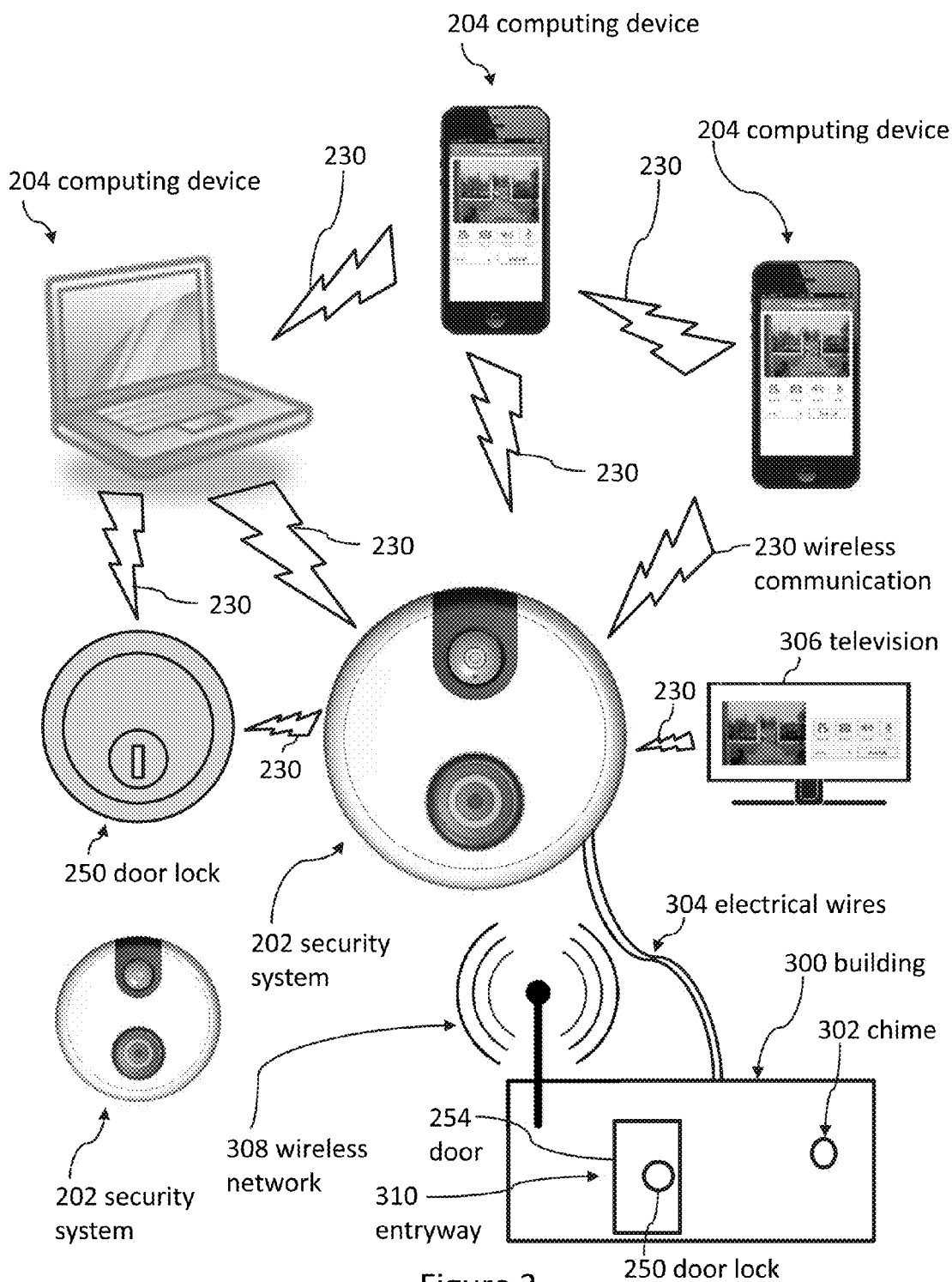


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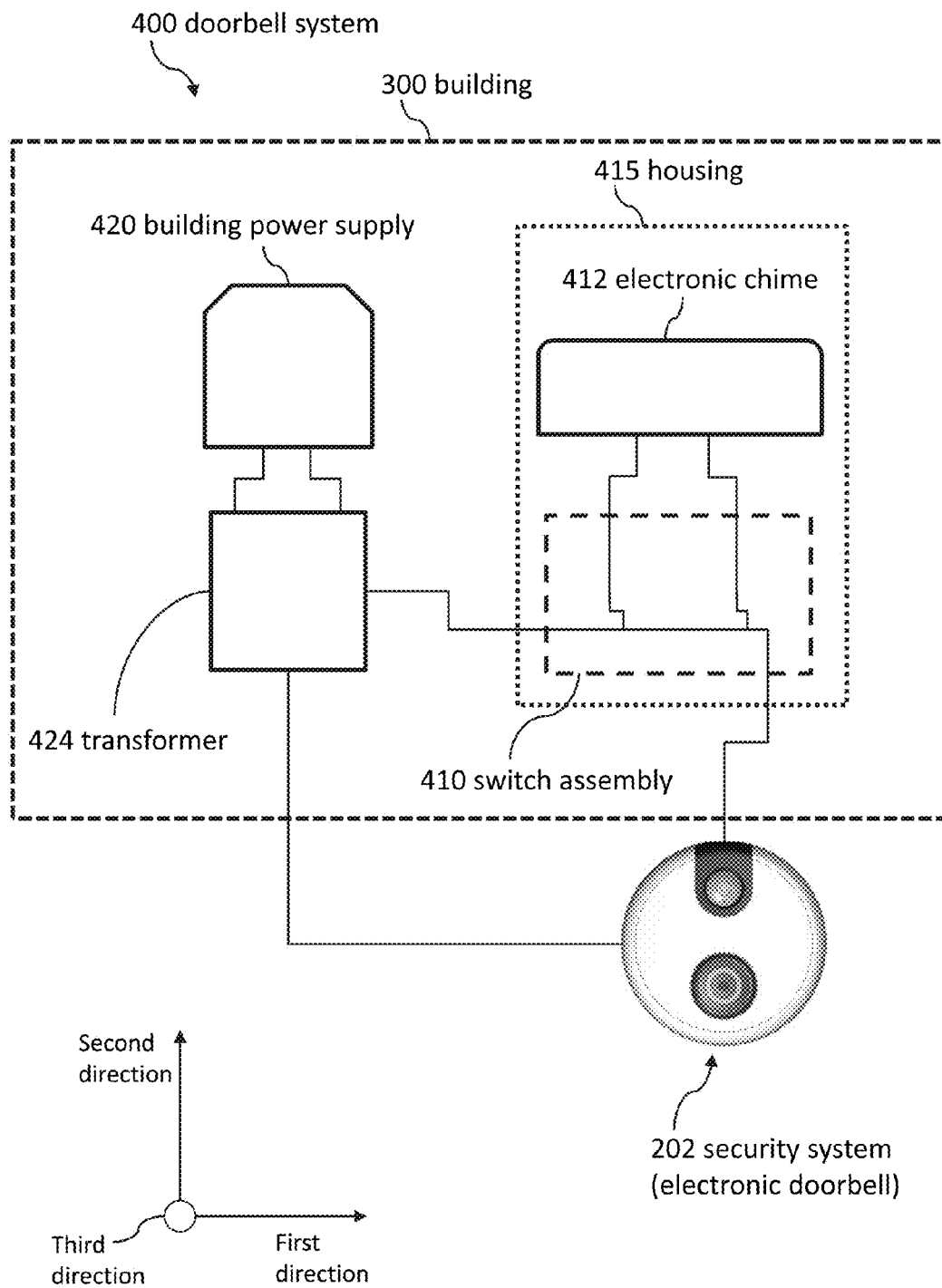


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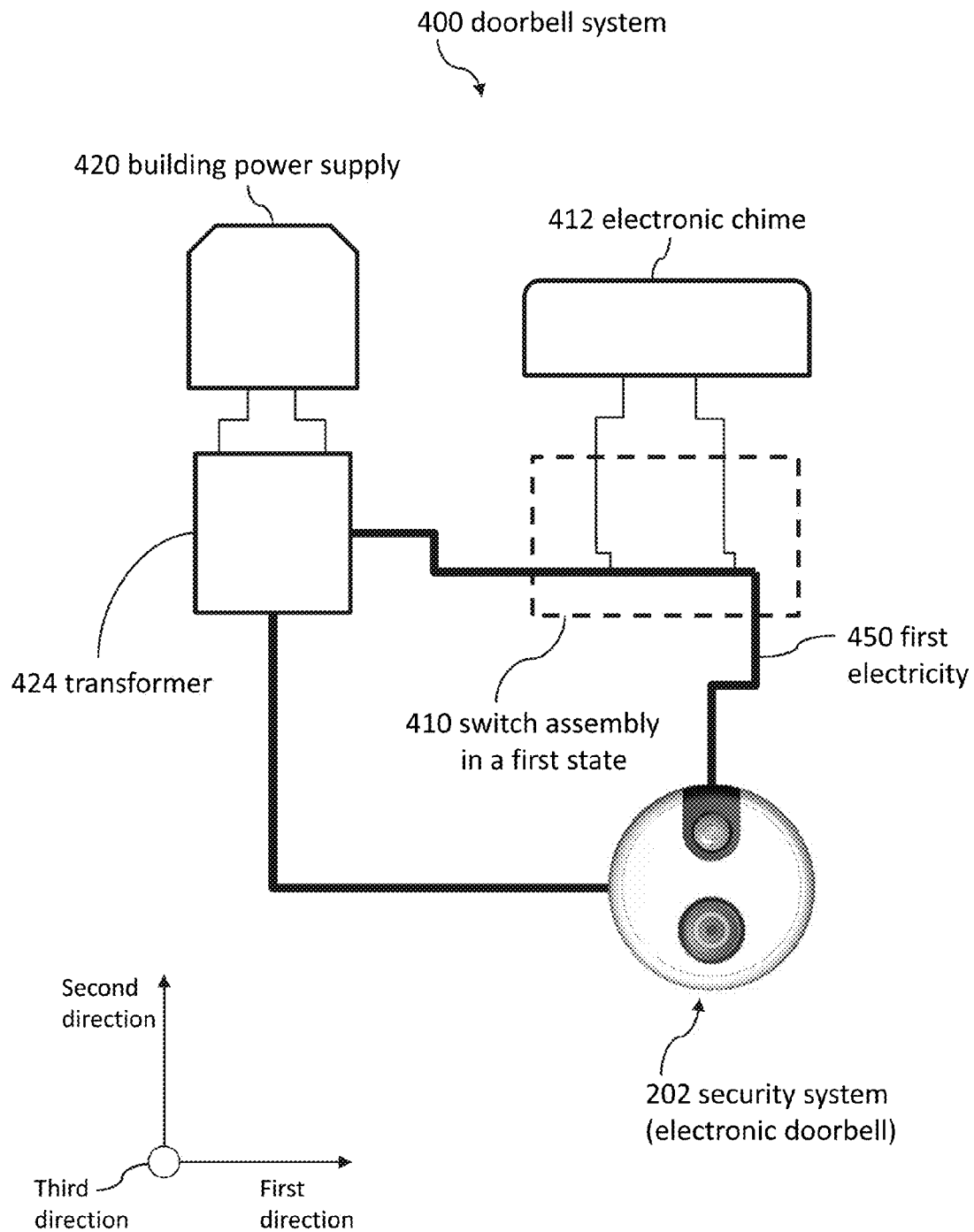


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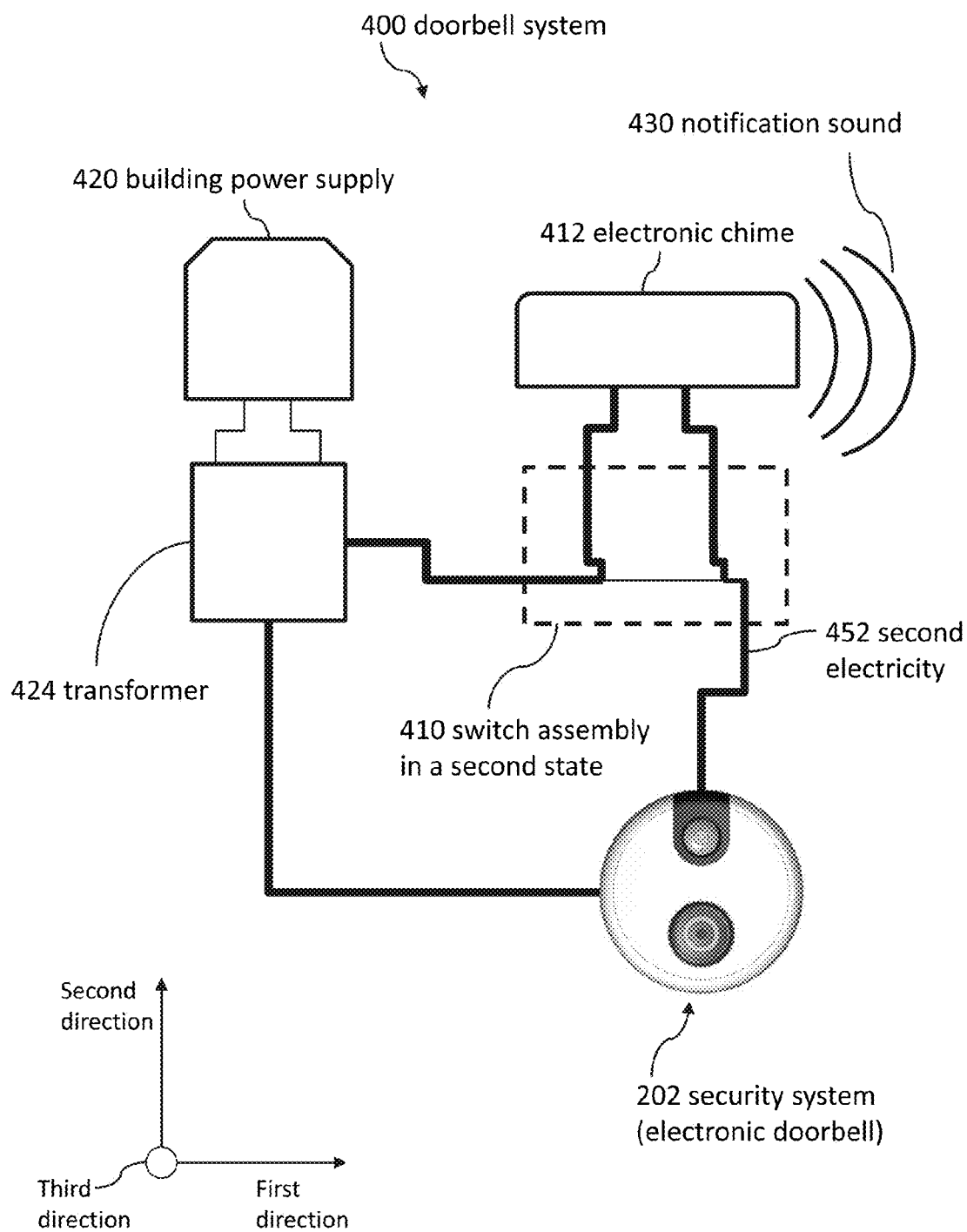


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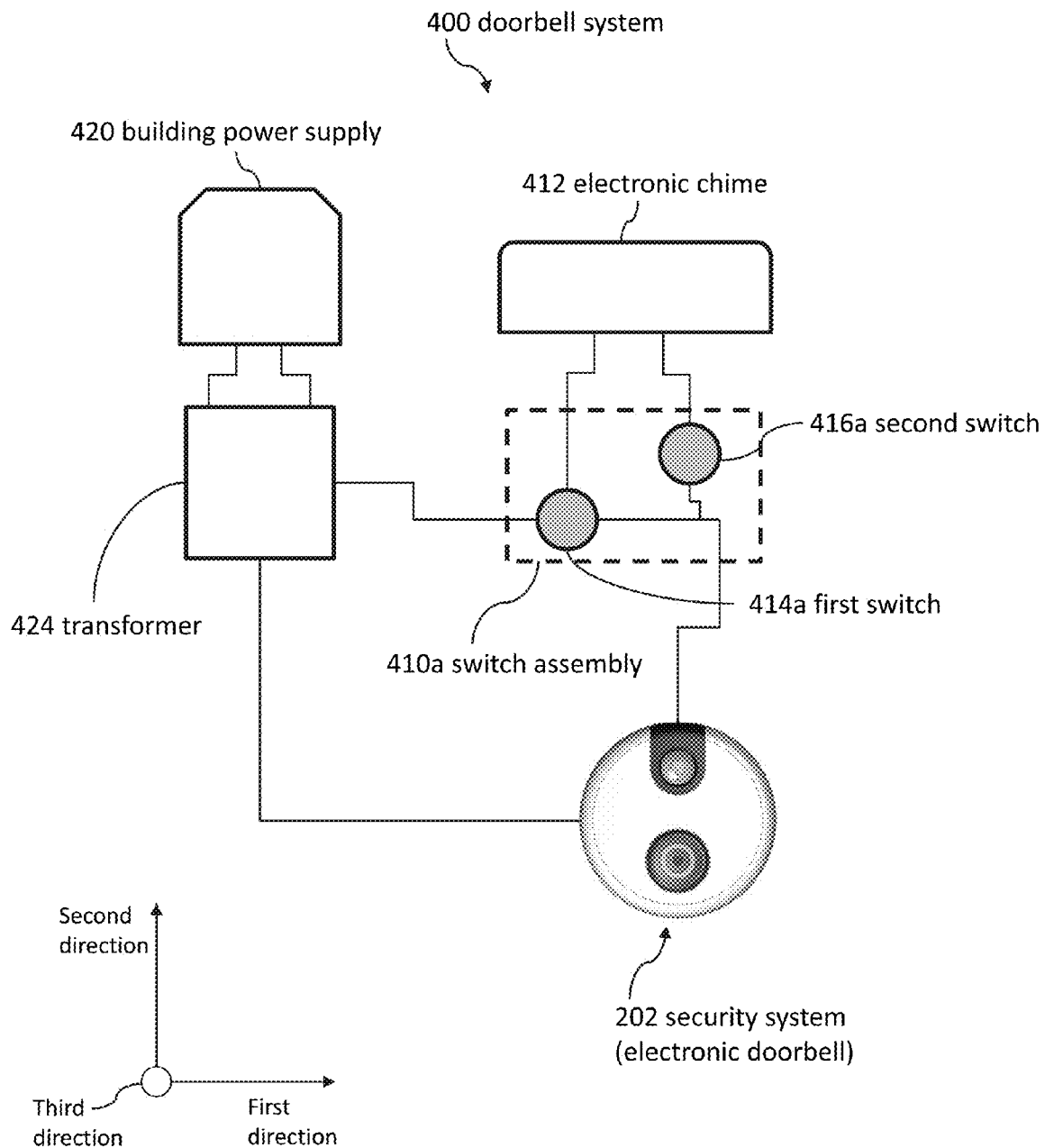


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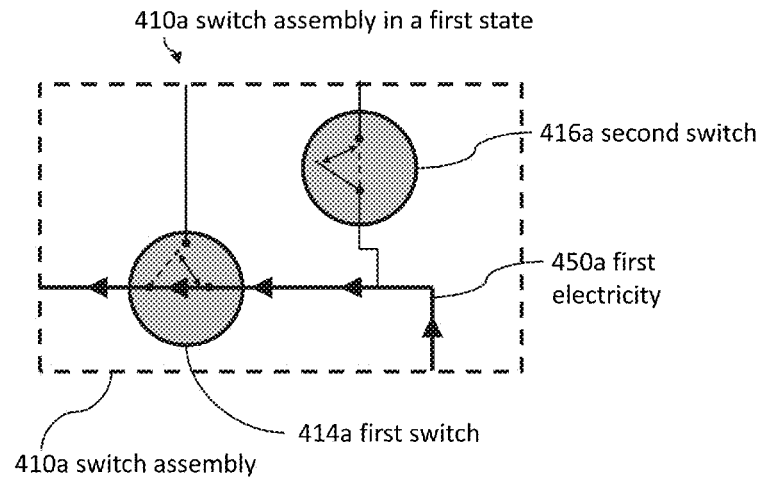


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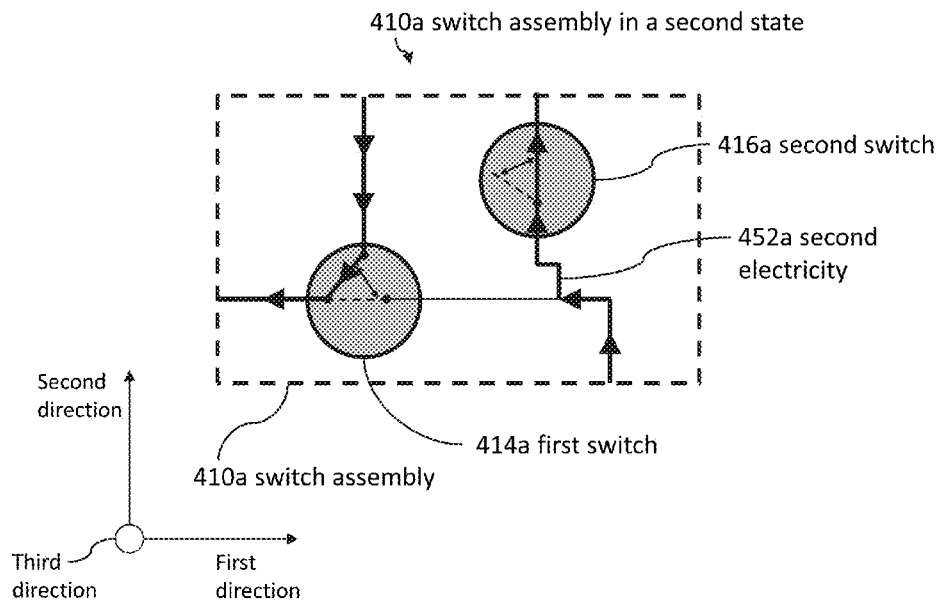


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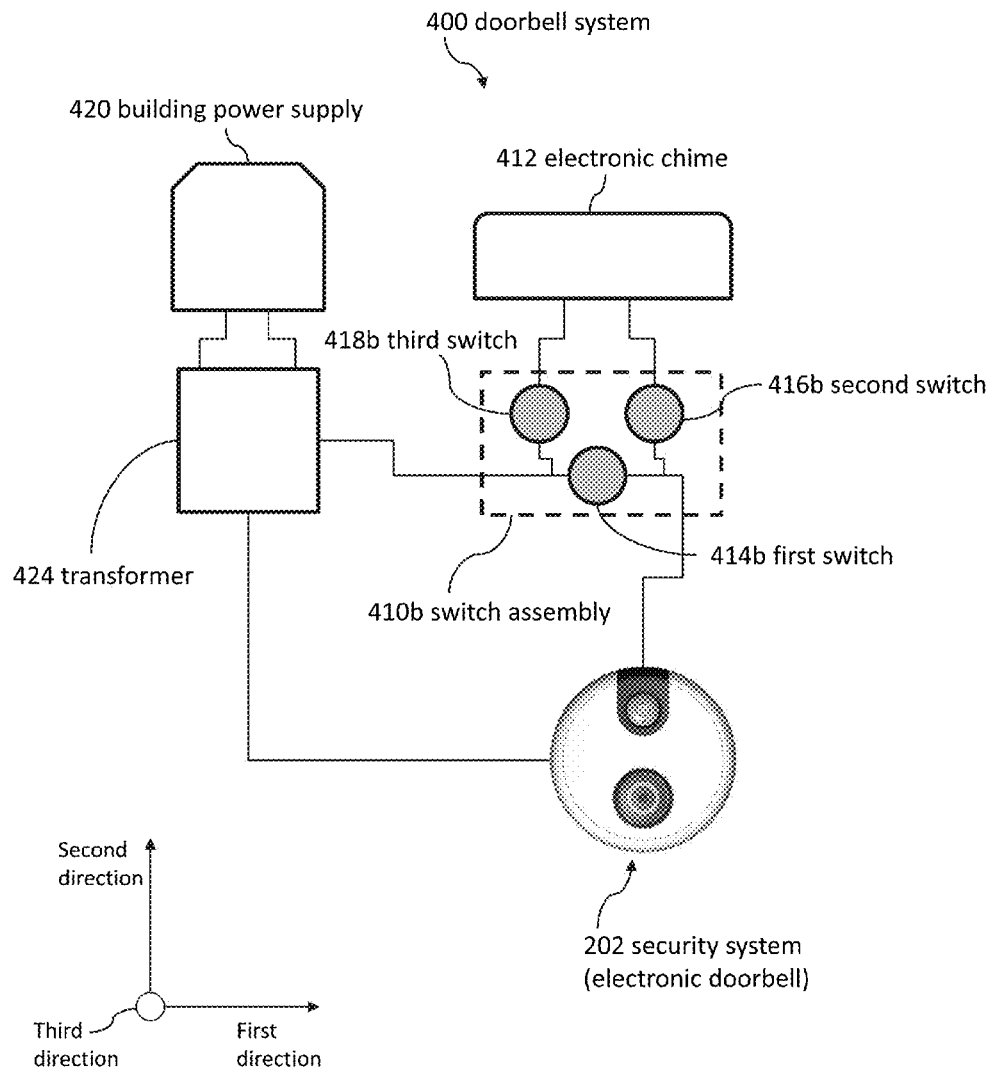


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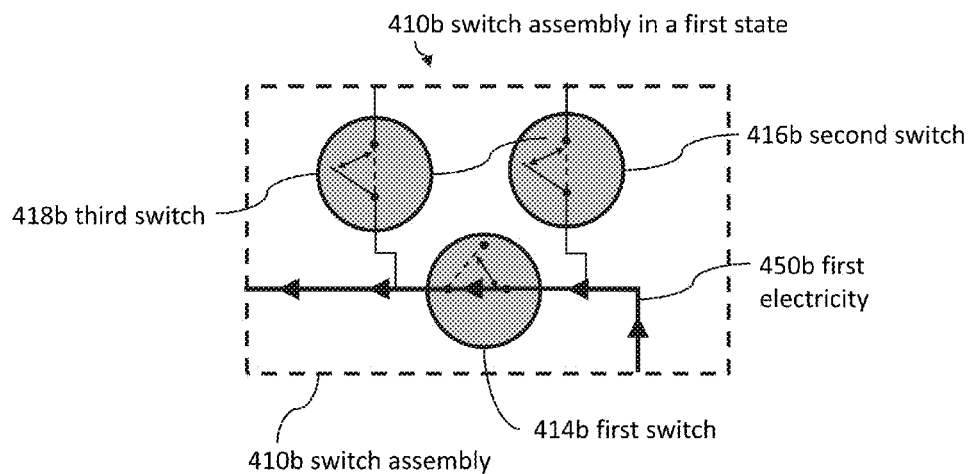


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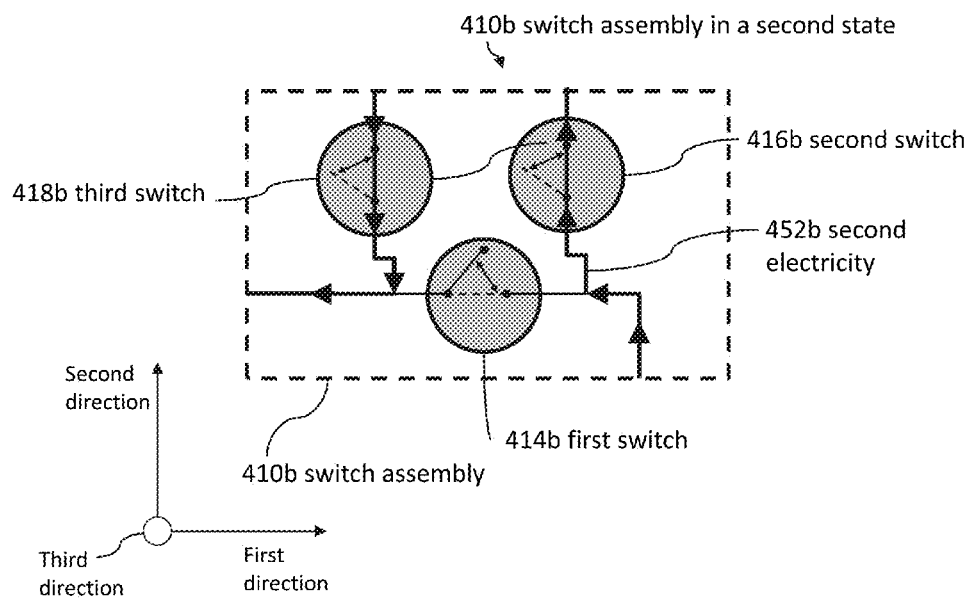


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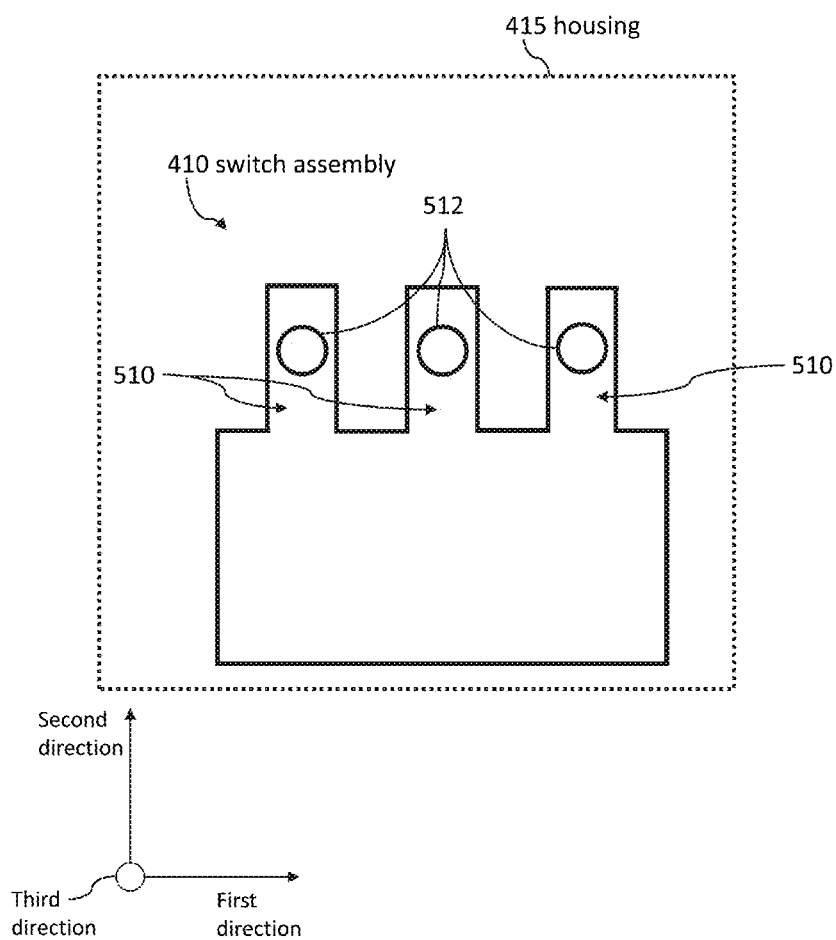


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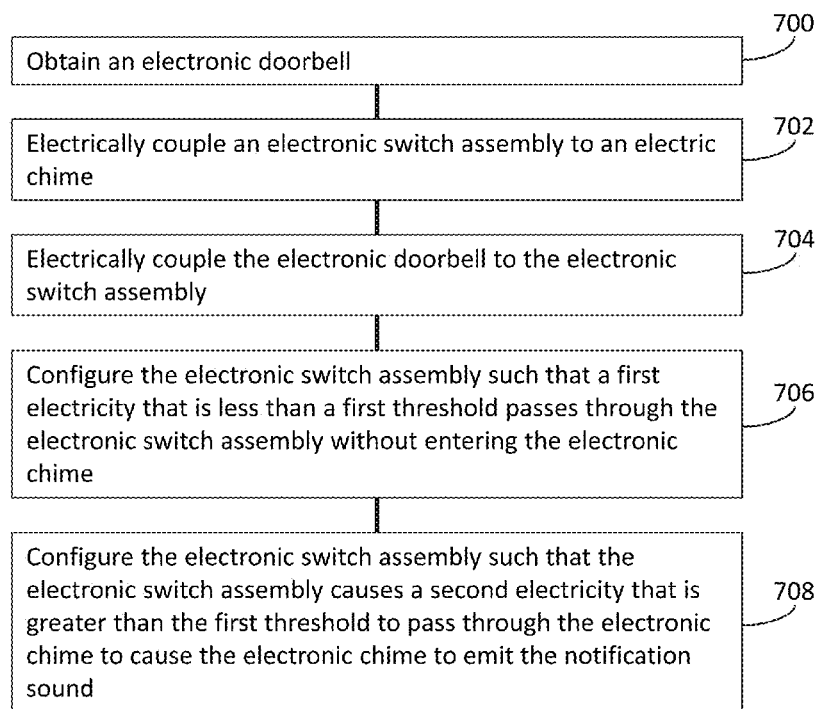


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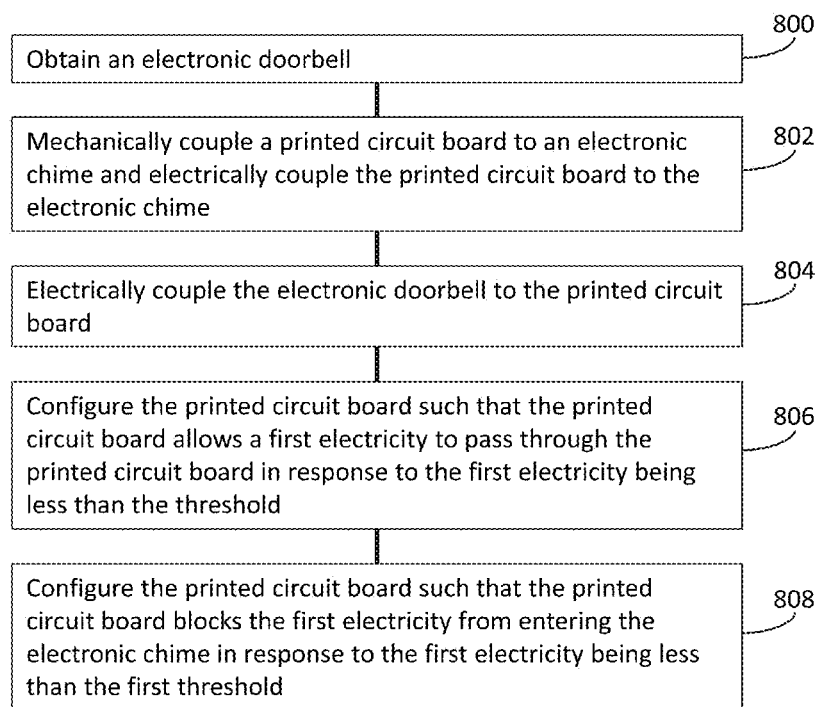


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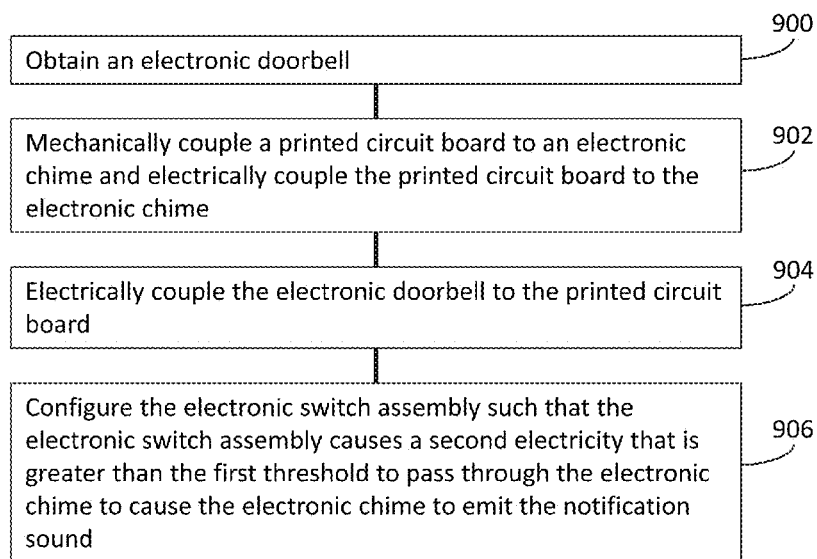


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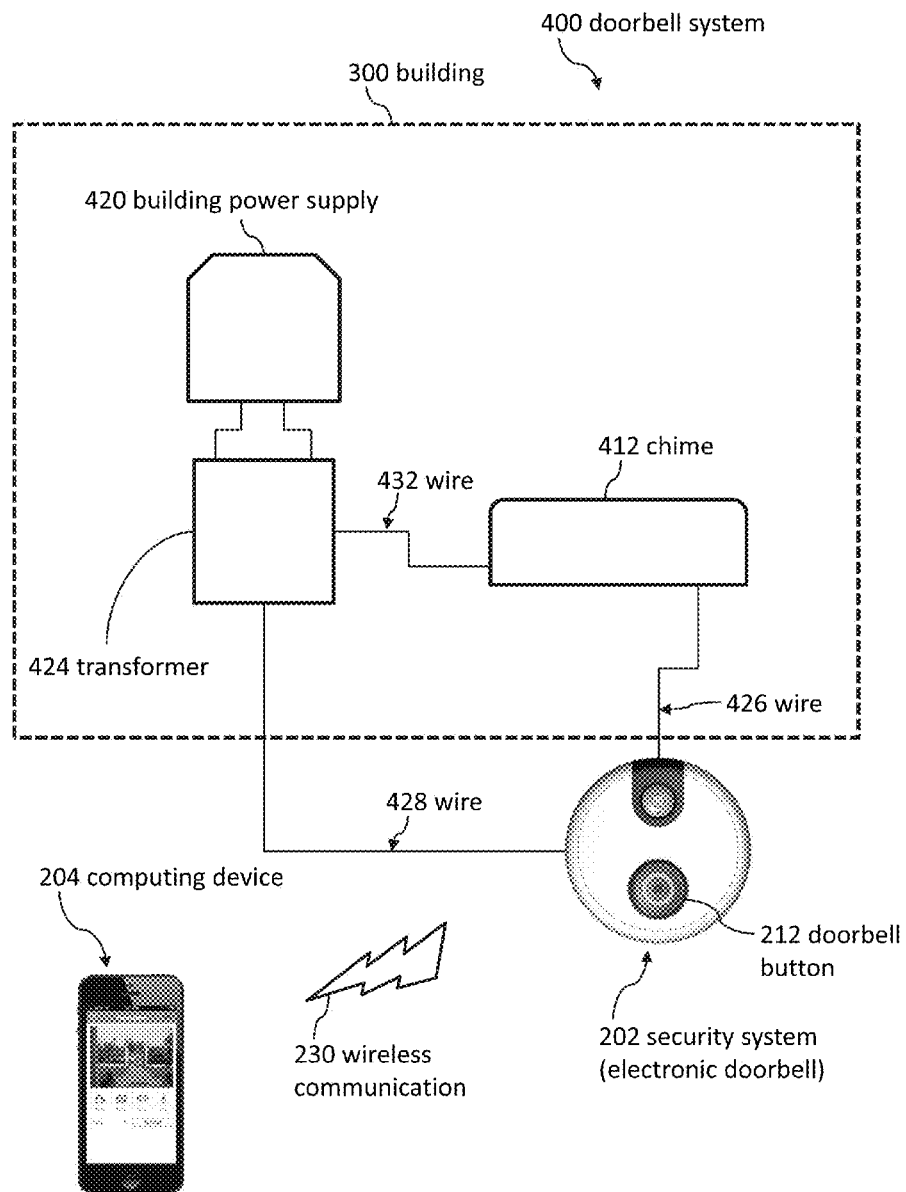


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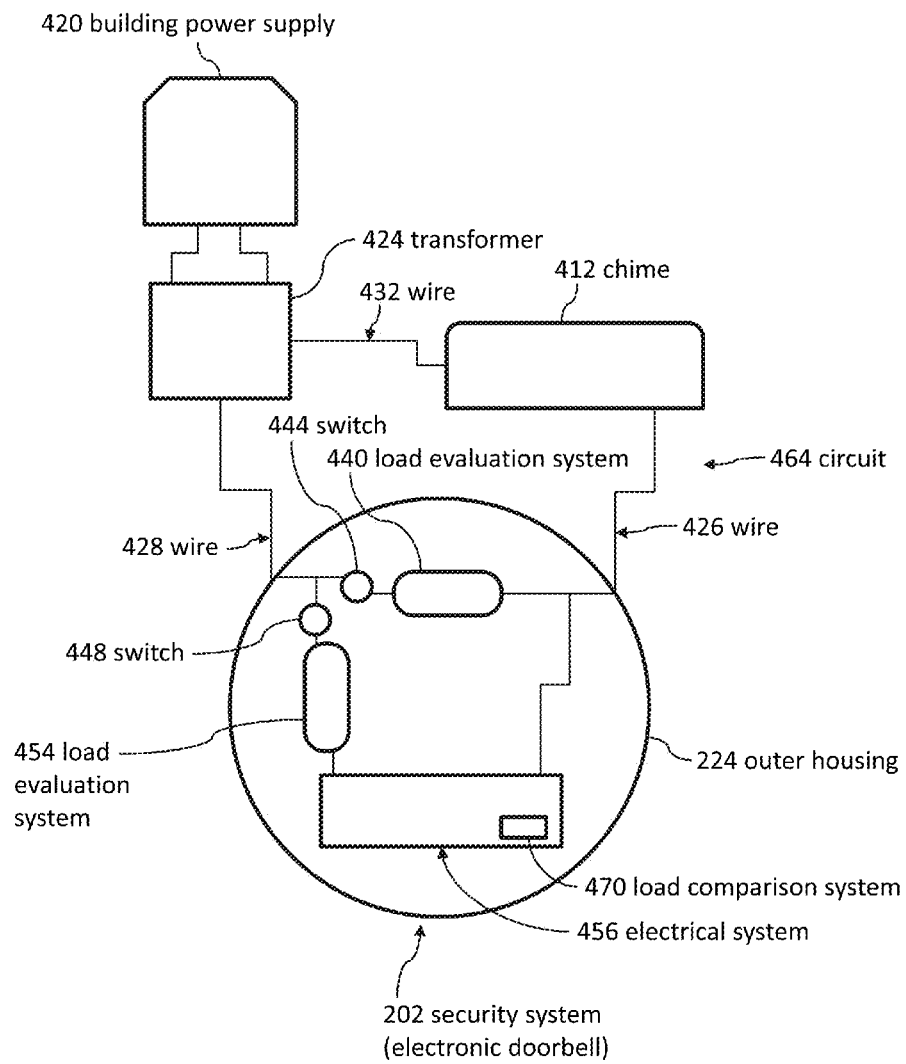


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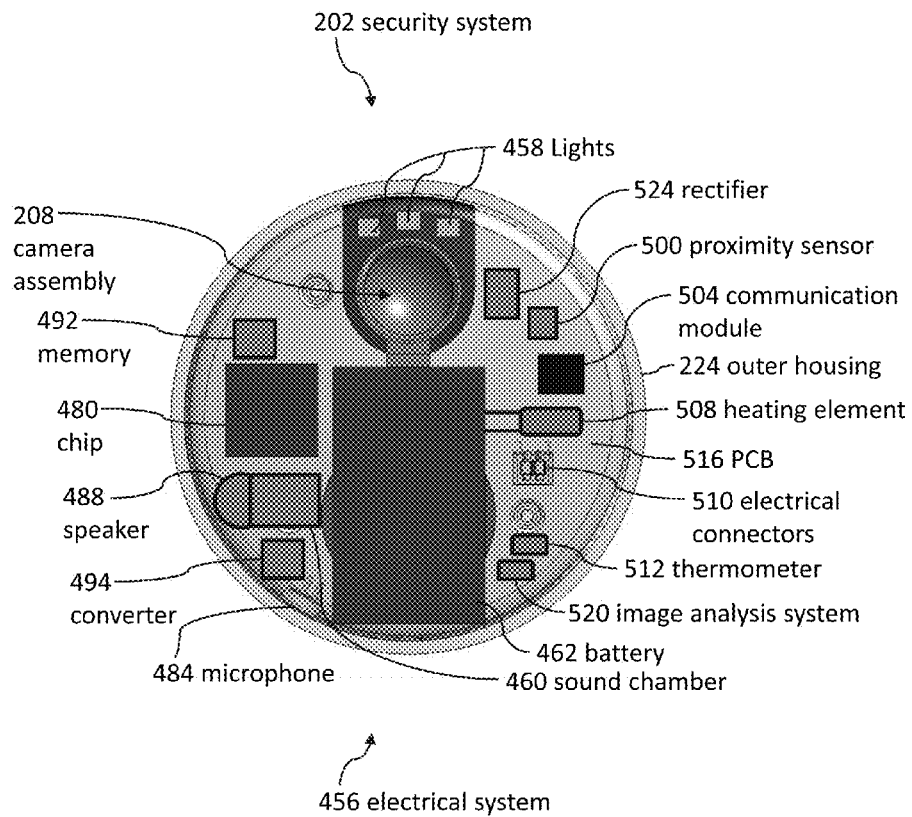


Figure 19

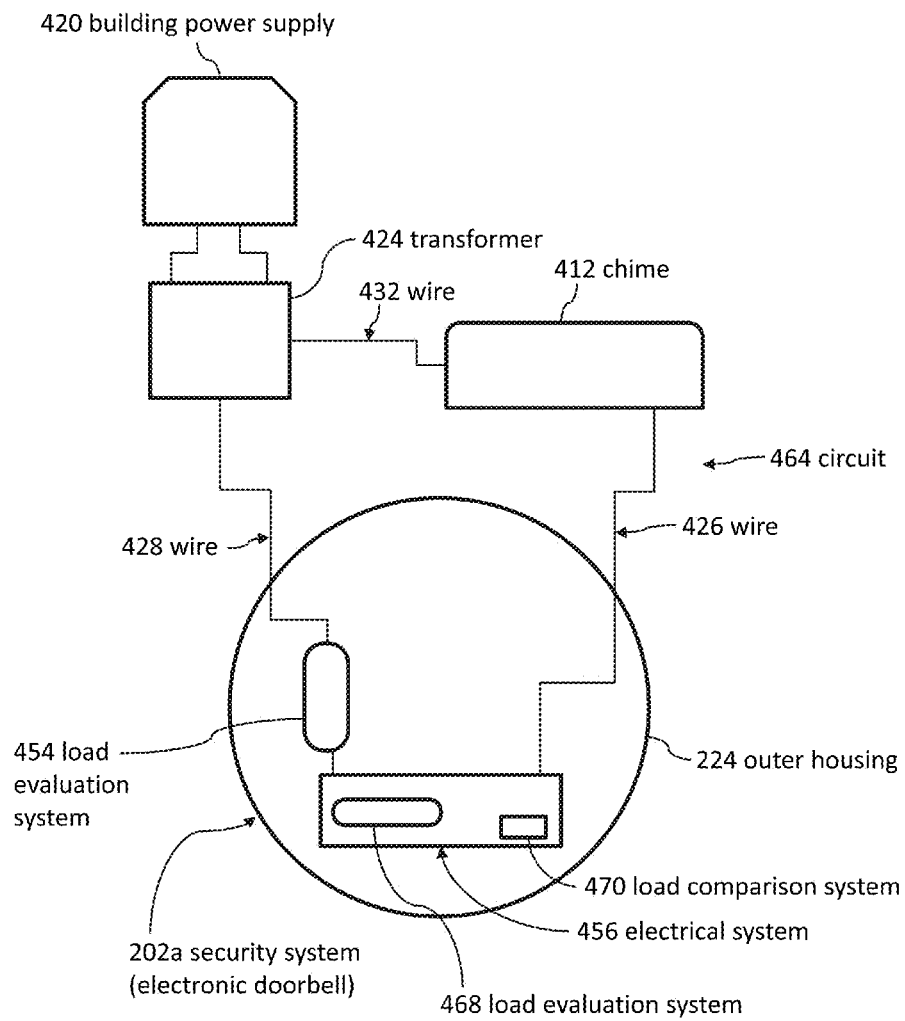


Figure 20

DOORBELL DIAGNOSTICS**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application claims the benefit of and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Nonprovisional patent application Ser. No. 14/588,881; filed Jan. 2, 2015; and entitled DOORBELL COMMUNICATION AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS. The entire contents of patent application Ser. No. 14/588,881 are incorporated by reference herein.

U.S. Nonprovisional patent application Ser. No. 14/588,881 is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Nonprovisional patent application Ser. No. 14/474,210; filed Sep. 1, 2014; and entitled DOORBELL COMMUNICATION AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS. The entire contents of patent application Ser. No. 14/474,210 are incorporated by reference herein.

U.S. Nonprovisional patent application Ser. No. 14/474,210 is a continuation of U.S. Nonprovisional patent application Ser. No. 14/474,209; filed Sep. 1, 2014; and entitled DOORBELL COMMUNICATION AND ELECTRICAL METHODS. The entire contents of patent application Ser. No. 14/474,209 are incorporated by reference herein.

This application claims the benefit of and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Nonprovisional patent application Ser. No. 14/612,376; filed Feb. 3, 2015; and entitled DOORBELL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND METHODS. The entire contents of patent application Ser. No. 14/612,376 are incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND**1. Field**

Various embodiments disclosed herein relate to doorbell systems. Certain embodiments relate to doorbell electrical systems.

2. Description of Related Art

Buildings often have doorbells located at points of entry so visitors can alert occupants of the building of the visitor's arrival. The doorbells typically have chimes inside the building that emit a notification sound in response to a visitor pressing a doorbell button. The chimes can be mechanical chimes or electronic chimes.

Mechanical chimes often include two flat metal bar resonators, which are struck by plungers operated by two solenoids. Mechanical chimes can include an electromagnet that causes a hammer to physically strike a metal surface such as a buzzer. Mechanical chimes typically require electricity for a short duration of time to produce the notable "ding-dong" sound, which is the result of the plungers striking the metal bars.

Electronic chimes often use a speaker and a circuit board containing music data. As such, electronic chimes can be capable of playing a wider variety of sounds than the typical "ding-dong" sound. Electronic chimes may require electricity over a longer period of time than their mechanical predecessors.

However, the notification sound emitted by mechanical chimes and electronic chimes can typically only be heard within a short distance from the chime itself. For example, a homeowner located remotely from her home might not be able to hear the notification sound, and thus, would not be aware that a visitor is ringing her doorbell. Thus, there is a

need for devices and methods to alert remotely located individuals that a visitor seeks the attention of the building occupant.

SUMMARY

Some embodiments include a doorbell that has a camera and a button. The camera can be configurable to visually detect a visitor. The button can be configurable to enable the visitor to sound an external chime. An adapter (e.g., an electronic switch assembly) can be electrically coupled to the electronic doorbell and an external power supply. The external chime can be electrically coupled to the adapter. The external chime can be a mechanical chime or an electronic chime. Some electronic chimes comprise a speaker configurable to emit a summon sound in response to the visitor pressing the button of the electronic doorbell. The summon sound can be a downloaded audio file such as a song or a "ding-dong" sound from a music data file.

In several embodiments, a doorbell is configured to wirelessly communicate with a remote computing device (e.g., a smartphone or a laptop). The doorbell can be configured to be electrically coupled to an external power supply and to an external chime. The external power supply can be a building's power supply (e.g., a transformer that supplies electricity that is suitable for doorbells and chimes). The external chime, which is external relative to the doorbell, can be located inside the building. In some embodiments, the external chime is located outside the building. The doorbell can include a button that is configurable to enable a visitor to sound the external chime. The button and the first load evaluation system can be coupled to the outer housing of the doorbell.

In some embodiments, the doorbell includes a first load evaluation system configured to evaluate a first load signature of the external chime. The doorbell can send a first notification to the remote computing device in response to the first load signature being indicative of the external chime being an electronic chime rather than a mechanical chime. In several embodiments, the doorbell sends the first notification to the remote computing device via a wireless network, a server, a cellular network, and/or the Internet. The first notification can include information related to obtaining a chime adapter. For example, the first notification can instruct a user that she needs a chime adapter and/or how to buy a chime adapter. The first notification can offer to sell the user a chime adapter.

In several embodiments, the chime adapter is configured such that a first electricity that is less than a first threshold passes through the chime adapter so the first electricity does not cause the external chime to emit a summon sound, and the chime adapter is configured such that a second electricity that is greater than a second threshold causes the external chime to emit the summon sound.

In some embodiments, the first load signature is a first power signature, a first current signature, and/or a first voltage signature. Embodiments can analyze different types of signatures to identify signals that are indicative of incompatible chimes. Then, the system can notify the user that she needs a new chime and/or a chime adapter.

In several embodiments, the first load evaluation system is configured to detect a variable power load. The doorbell can be configured to send the first notification in response to detecting that the external chime comprises the variable power load within a predetermined range. In some embodiments, the range is configured such that variability above a certain threshold indicates the chime is incompatible.

In some embodiments, the first load evaluation system is configured to detect a constant power load. The doorbell can

be configured to not send the first notification in response to detecting that the external chime comprises the constant power load. For example, a mechanical chime can have a much more constant power load than an electronic chime when a visitor is not pressing the doorbell button.

In several embodiments, the first load evaluation system is configured to detect a waveform of the first load signature. The doorbell can be configured to send the first notification in response to determining that the waveform of the first load signature meets at least one predetermined requirement. The predetermined requirement can be a waveform indicative of an electronic chime, a microprocessor, and/or of a printed circuit board with electronic components.

In some embodiments, the first load evaluation system is configured to detect a magnitude of the first load signature. The doorbell can be configured to send the first notification in response to determining that the magnitude of the first load signature meets at least one predetermined requirement. The predetermined requirement can be a magnitude that is greater than a predetermined threshold (e.g., indicative of the electronic chime consuming electrical power).

In some embodiments, the doorbell measures the first load signature during a period when a visitor is not pressing the button of the doorbell. Thus, the first load signature can reflect behavior when the chime is not activated (e.g., is not “ringing”).

In several embodiments, a second load evaluation system is configured to detect a second load signature of the doorbell. The doorbell can be configured to determine that the first load signature is indicative of the external chime being the electronic chime by analyzing a circuit that comprises the doorbell and the external chime. The circuit can comprise a third load signature. Analyzing the circuit can comprise reducing at least one effect of the second load signature on the third load signature to evaluate the first load signature. For example, the second load signature can be “subtracted” from the third load signature to estimate the first load signature.

In some embodiments, a second load evaluation system is configured to detect a second load signature of the doorbell. A load comparison system can be configured to measure electrical traits of a circuit. The circuit can comprise the doorbell and the external chime. The load comparison system can be configured to evaluate the first load signature by reducing at least one effect of the second load signature on the electrical traits of the circuit.

In several embodiments, a doorbell is configured to wirelessly communicate with a remote computing device. The doorbell can be electrically coupled to an external power supply and to an external chime. The doorbell can include a first load measurement system configured to measure a first load signature of a circuit that comprises the doorbell and the external chime; a second load measurement system configured to measure a second load signature of the doorbell; and/or a load evaluation system configured to reduce an electrical effect of the second load signature on the first load signature to enable the doorbell to evaluate a third load signature of the external chime.

In some embodiments, a wireless communication system is configured to send a first notification to the remote computing device in response to the third load signature being indicative of the external chime being incompatible with the doorbell. The first notification can include information related to chime compatibility. For example, the notification can say, “Your chime is not compatible with your doorbell. Please buy a new chime or buy a chime adapter.” The notification can also include a link to buy a new chime or a chime adapter.

In several embodiments, a wireless communication system is configured to send a first notification to the remote computing device in response to the third load signature being indicative of the external chime being an electronic chime rather than a mechanical chime.

In some embodiments, the doorbell comprises an outer housing. The first load measurement system, the second load measurement system, and the load evaluation system can be located inside the outer housing of the doorbell.

In some embodiments, methods for using a doorbell configured to wirelessly communicate with a remote computing device include coupling electrically the doorbell to an external power supply and to an external chime. The external chime can comprise a first load signature. Several embodiments include evaluating the first load signature of the external chime with the doorbell and sending a first notification to the remote computing device in response to the first load signature being indicative of the external chime being incompatible with the doorbell.

The external chime can be incompatible with the doorbell because the external chime is an electronic chime (rather than a mechanical chime) without a chime adapter configured to enable electricity below a threshold to bypass the external chime such that the electricity does not cause the external chime to emit a summon sound (e.g., a “ding-dong” sound or another sound configured to audibly notify building occupants regarding a visitor). The chime adapter can enable the electricity to bypass the external chime this way, even when the chime adapter is mounted inside an outer housing that includes the external chime.

In several embodiments, the first notification includes information related to obtaining a chime adapter. This information can tell a user that she needs a chime adapter. This information can also be configured to enable the user to order a chime adapter and then receive the chime adapter (e.g., in response to interacting with the first notification).

Some embodiments comprise creating a circuit that includes the doorbell, the chime adapter, and the external power supply in response to the first notification. For example, the user can receive the first notification, which can instruct the user to get the chime adapter. Then, the user can create the circuit. Embodiments can also include electrically coupling the chime adapter to the external chime in response to the first notification.

In some embodiments, evaluating the first load signature of the external chime comprises evaluating a second load signature of the doorbell. Evaluating the first load signature of the external chime can include evaluating a second load signature of the doorbell; evaluating a third load signature of a circuit that comprises the doorbell, the external power supply, and the external chime; and/or reducing at least one effect of the second load signature on the third load signature to estimate the first load signature. Reducing the effect can help isolate the first load signature of the external chime (e.g., by removing the effects of the second load signature of the doorbell on the third load signature of the circuit). This way, the doorbell can analyze the load signature of the external chime to determine if the external chime is compatible with the doorbell, if a different chime is necessary to be compatible with the doorbell, or if a chime adapter must be electrically coupled to the external chime to make the external chime compatible with the doorbell.

In several embodiments, analyzing the load signatures includes analyzing the powers, the currents, and/or the voltages of the load signatures. For example, powers, currents, and voltages of the external chime can enable the doorbell to determine if the external chime is compatible with the door-

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bell. Powers that are too large (e.g., when the chime is not emitting a notification sound) can indicate that the external chime is not compatible with the doorbell. Currents that are too variable (e.g., when the chime is not emitting a notification sound) can indicate that the external chime is not compatible with the doorbell.

Some embodiments include determining that the first load signature is indicative of the external chime being incompatible with the doorbell in response to a variability of the first load signature; in response to a waveform of the first load signature; and/or in response to a magnitude of the first load signature.

Some embodiments include a doorbell system that comprises an electronic doorbell comprising a camera and a button, wherein the camera is configurable to visually detect a visitor and the button is configurable to enable the visitor to sound an electronic chime; an electronic switch assembly electrically coupled to the electronic doorbell and a transformer; and/or an electronic chime electrically coupled to the electronic switch assembly. The electronic chime can comprise a speaker configurable to emit a notification sound in response to the visitor pressing the button of the electronic doorbell. The electronic switch assembly may define a first state and a second state. The first state may occur in response to a first electricity that is less than a first threshold, and the second state may occur in response to a second electricity that is greater than the first threshold. In the first state the electronic switch assembly may block the first electricity from passing through the electronic chime so that the electronic chime does not emit a notification sound. In the second state the electronic switch assembly may allow the second electricity to pass through the electronic chime so that the electronic chime emits the notification sound.

In several embodiments, the electronic chime may comprise a first printed circuit board configured to enable the electronic chime to emit the notification sound from the speaker based on digital music data. The electronic doorbell may also comprise a second printed circuit board configured to block the second electricity from entering the second printed circuit board of the electronic doorbell in response to the visitor pressing the button.

In the first state, the electronic switch assembly may allow the first electricity to pass through the electronic switch assembly. In several embodiments, the electronic switch assembly may be mechanically coupled to the electronic chime. Some embodiments of the doorbell system may comprise a plastic housing. The electronic chime and the electronic switch assembly may be located inside the plastic housing. The electronic doorbell may be located outside the plastic housing and in a remote location relative to the plastic housing.

Several embodiments of the doorbell system may further include a remote computing device configured to receive a predetermined amount of time from a user. The predetermined amount of time may define an amount of time that the second electricity is maintained above the first threshold.

In some embodiments, the electronic switch assembly may comprise a first electronic switch and a second electronic switch that is electrically coupled to the first electronic switch. In response to the first electricity: 1) the first electronic switch may allow the first electricity to flow through the electronic switch assembly and may not allow the first electricity to flow to the electronic chime, and 2) the second electronic switch may not allow the first electricity to flow to the electronic chime. In response to the second electricity, the first and second electronic switches may allow the second electricity to flow through the electronic chime. In several

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embodiments, the first electronic switch may comprise a double pole, single throw switch, and the second electronic switch may comprise a single pole, single throw switch.

In some embodiments, when the first electronic switch is in a first position, the first electronic switch may electrically connect the transformer and the electronic doorbell, and when the first electronic switch is in a second position, the first electronic switch may electrically connect the transformer and the electronic chime. As well, when the second electronic switch is in an open position, the second electronic switch may electrically disconnect the electronic doorbell and the electronic chime, and when the second electronic switch is in a closed position, the second electronic switch may electrically connect the electronic doorbell and the electronic chime. In some embodiments, when the first electronic switch is in the first position, the second electronic switch is in the open position, and when the first electronic switch is in the second position, the second electronic switch is in the closed position.

In several embodiments, when the first electronic switch is in a first position, the first electronic switch may electrically connect the transformer and the electronic doorbell, and when the first electronic switch is in a second position, the first electronic switch electrically connects the electronic chime and the electronic doorbell. As well, when the second electronic switch is in an open position, the second electronic switch electrically disconnects the transformer and the electronic chime, and when the second electronic switch is in a closed position, the second electronic switch electrically connects the transformer and the electronic chime. In some embodiments, when the first electronic switch is in the first position, the second electronic switch is in the open position. Furthermore, when the first electronic switch is in the second position, the second electronic switch may be in the closed position.

In some embodiments, the electronic switch assembly comprises a first electronic switch, a second electronic switch electrically connected to the first electronic switch, and a third electronic switch electrically connected to the first and second electronic switches, wherein in response to the first electricity: 1) the first electronic switch allows the first electricity to flow through the electronic switch assembly and does not allow the first electricity to flow to the electronic chime, and 2) the second and third electronic switches do not allow the first electricity to flow to the electronic chime. As well, in response to the second electricity: 1) the first electronic switch does not allow the second electricity to flow through the electronic switch assembly, and 2) the second and third electronic switches allow the second electricity to flow to the electronic chime. In several embodiments, the first electronic switch comprises a first single pole, single throw switch; the second electronic switch comprises a second single pole, single throw switch; and the third electronic switch comprises a third single pole, single throw switch.

In some embodiments, when the first electronic switch is in a closed position, the first electronic switch electrically connects the transformer and the electronic doorbell, and when the first electronic switch is in an open position, the first electronic switch electrically disconnects the transformer and the electronic doorbell. When the second electronic switch is in a closed position, the second electronic switch electrically connects the transformer and the electronic chime, and when the second electronic switch is in an open position, the second electronic switch electrically disconnects the transformer and the electronic chime. Accordingly, when the third electronic switch is in a closed position, the third electronic switch electrically connects the electronic doorbell and the elec-

tronic chime, and when the third electronic switch is in an open position, the third electronic switch electrically disconnects the electronic doorbell and the electronic chime.

Furthermore, in several embodiments of the doorbell system, when the first electronic switch is in the closed position, the second and third electronic switches are each in the open position. As well, when the first electronic switch is in the open position, the second and third electronic switches are each in the closed position.

Some embodiments include a doorbell system that includes an electronic doorbell comprising a camera and a button, wherein the camera is configurable to visually detect a visitor and the button is configurable to enable the visitor to sound an electronic chime, a printed circuit board electrically coupled to the electronic doorbell and a transformer, and an electronic chime electrically coupled to the printed circuit board and mechanically coupled to the printed circuit board. The electronic chime may comprise a speaker configurable to emit a notification sound in response to the visitor pressing the button of the electronic doorbell. The printed circuit board may be configured to block a first electricity that is less than a first threshold from entering the electronic chime. The first electricity does not cause the electronic chime to emit the notification sound. As well, the printed circuit board may be configured to allow the first electricity to pass through the printed circuit board.

In some embodiments, the printed circuit board is configured to allow a second electricity that is greater than the first threshold to enter the electronic chime. The second electricity may cause the electronic chime to emit the notification sound.

In several embodiments the printed circuit board comprises a base portion that defines a length that extends along a first direction and a width that extends along a second direction that is opposite the first direction. In some embodiments the length may be greater than the width. The printed circuit board may further comprise three tabs that extend from the length along the second direction. In some embodiments, each of the three tabs includes an aperture that extends through each of the three tabs along a third direction that is opposite the first direction and the second direction. In several embodiments, each of the apertures is configured to receive a threaded fastener, and wherein the printed circuit board is mechanically coupled to the electronic chime via three threaded fasteners.

In some embodiments, the printed circuit board is a first printed circuit board. The electronic doorbell may comprise a second printed circuit board configured to block the second electricity from entering the second printed circuit board of the electronic doorbell in response to the visitor pressing the button.

Furthermore, some embodiments include a method for using a doorbell system, wherein the doorbell system comprises an electronic doorbell, an electronic chime, and a remote computing device. The method may include obtaining the electronic doorbell that comprises a camera and a button, wherein the button is configurable to enable a visitor to sound an electronic chime, wherein the electronic chime comprises a speaker configurable to emit a notification sound in response to the visitor pressing the button of the electronic doorbell, electrically coupling an electronic switch assembly to the electronic chime; electrically coupling the electronic doorbell to the electronic switch assembly, configuring the electronic switch assembly so that a first electricity that is less than a first threshold passes through the electronic switch assembly without entering the electronic chime, wherein the first electricity does not cause the electronic chime to emit the notification sound, wherein the electronic switch assembly

blocks the first electricity from passing through the electronic chime in response to the first electricity being less than the first threshold. Several embodiments include configuring the electronic switch assembly so that the electronic switch assembly causes a second electricity that is greater than the first threshold to pass through the electronic chime to cause the electronic chime to emit the notification sound, wherein the electronic switch assembly causes the second electricity to pass through the electronic chime in response to the second electricity being greater than the first threshold.

In several embodiments, the method may further include mechanically coupling the electronic switch assembly to the electronic chime. As well, some embodiments may include configuring an electrical circuit so that a third electricity passes from a transformer to the electronic doorbell to the electronic switch assembly and then back to the transformer without entering the electronic chime in response to the third electricity being less than the first threshold. Some embodiments may also include configuring the electrical circuit so that a fourth electricity passes from the transformer to the electronic doorbell and to the electronic switch assembly. The fourth electricity may be diverted from the electronic switch assembly into the electronic chime and then back into the electronic switch assembly in response to the fourth electricity being greater than the first threshold. The electronic doorbell and the electronic switch assembly may be in series in the electrical circuit.

In many embodiments, the electronic chime comprises an electronic chime having a first printed circuit board, and the method may further include configuring the first printed circuit board to enable the electronic chime to emit the notification sound from the speaker based on digital music data. In several embodiments, the electronic doorbell comprises a second printed circuit board, and the method may further include routing at least a portion of the first electricity through the second printed circuit board of the electronic doorbell. The method may further include blocking the second electricity from entering the second printed circuit board of the electronic doorbell in response to the visitor pressing the button. As well, the method may include causing the second electricity to be greater than the first threshold in response to the visitor pressing the button of the electronic doorbell.

In several embodiments the doorbell system comprises a plastic housing. The method may further include placing the electronic chime and the electronic switch assembly inside the plastic housing. As well, the method may include placing the electronic doorbell outside the plastic housing and in a remote location relative to the plastic housing.

Several embodiments may further include using the electronic switch assembly to block transformer electrical power from entering the electronic chime while the first electricity is less than the first threshold. As well, the method may include using the electronic switch assembly to divert the transformer electrical power from the electronic switch assembly into the electronic chime while the second electricity is greater than the first threshold.

In some embodiments, the first threshold is a first electrical power threshold. In several embodiments the first threshold is a first electrical voltage threshold. In some embodiments the first threshold is a first electrical current threshold.

In several embodiments, the method may further include setting a predetermined amount of time via the remote computing device prior to the second electricity exceeding the first threshold. The method may include sending the predetermined amount of time wirelessly from the remote computing device to the electronic doorbell. Once the second electricity is greater than the first threshold, the method may

further include maintaining the second electricity above the first threshold for the predetermined amount of time.

Some embodiments include another method for using a doorbell system, wherein the doorbell system comprises an electronic doorbell, an electronic chime, and a remote computing device. The method may include obtaining the electronic doorbell that comprises a camera and a button, wherein the button is configurable to enable a visitor to sound an electronic chime, wherein the electronic chime comprises a speaker configurable to emit a notification sound in response to the visitor pressing the button of the electronic doorbell. The method may include mechanically coupling a printed circuit board to the electronic chime and electrically coupling the printed circuit board to the electronic chime. As well, the method may include electrically coupling the electronic doorbell to the printed circuit board and configuring the printed circuit board so that the printed circuit board allows a first electricity to pass through the printed circuit board in response to the first electricity being less than the threshold. The method may also include configuring the printed circuit board so that the printed circuit board blocks the first electricity from entering the electronic chime in response to the first electricity being less than the first threshold, wherein the first electricity does not cause the electronic chime to emit the notification sound.

In several embodiments, the printed circuit board may be a first printed circuit board, and the electronic doorbell may comprise a second printed circuit board. The method may further include routing at least a portion of the first electricity through the second printed circuit board of the electronic doorbell. The method may also include configuring the second printed circuit board to block the second electricity from entering the second printed circuit board of the electronic doorbell in response to the visitor pressing the button.

In some embodiments, the method may further include configuring the printed circuit board so that the printed circuit board causes a second electricity that is greater than the first threshold to enter the electronic chime to cause the electronic chime to emit the notification sound. The printed circuit board may cause the second electricity to pass through the electronic chime in response to the second electricity being greater than the first threshold.

Several embodiments may further include using the remote computing device to set a predetermined amount of time for the second electricity to stay above the first threshold. As well, the methods may include wirelessly sending the predetermined amount from the remote computing device to the electronic doorbell. In response to the second electricity being greater than the first threshold, the method may include using the electronic doorbell to maintain the second electricity above the first threshold for the predetermined amount of time.

In some embodiments, the doorbell system may include a plastic housing, and the electronic chime and the electronic switch assembly may be located inside the plastic housing and the electronic doorbell may be located outside the plastic housing and in a remote location relative to the plastic housing.

Some embodiments include using a doorbell system. The doorbell system may comprise an electronic doorbell, an electronic chime, and a remote computing device. The method may include obtaining the electronic doorbell that comprises a camera and a button. The button may be configurable to enable a visitor to sound an electronic chime, wherein the electronic chime comprises a speaker configurable to emit a notification sound in response to the visitor pressing the button of the electronic doorbell. The method

may include mechanically coupling a printed circuit board to the electronic chime and electrically coupling the printed circuit board to the electronic chime. As well, the method may include electrically coupling the electronic doorbell to the printed circuit board. The method may also include configuring the electronic switch assembly so that the electronic switch assembly causes a second electricity that is greater than the first threshold to pass through the electronic chime to cause the electronic chime to emit the notification sound. The electronic switch assembly may cause the second electricity to pass through the electronic chime in response to the second electricity being greater than the first threshold.

In several embodiments, the printed circuit board is a first printed circuit board, and the electronic doorbell comprises a second printed circuit board. The method may further include routing at least a portion of the first electricity through the second printed circuit board of the electronic doorbell. The method may also include configuring the second printed circuit board to block the second electricity from entering the second printed circuit board of the electronic doorbell in response to the visitor pressing the button.

Many embodiments may further include maintaining the second electricity above the first threshold for a predetermined amount of time. In several embodiments, the method may include setting the predetermined amount of time via the remote computing device prior to the second electricity exceeding the first threshold, and sending the predetermined amount of time wirelessly from the remote computing device to the electronic doorbell.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other features, aspects, and advantages are described below with reference to the drawings, which are intended to illustrate, but not to limit, the invention. In the drawings, like reference characters denote corresponding features consistently throughout similar embodiments.

FIG. 1 illustrates a front view of a communication system, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 2 illustrates a computing device running software, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 3 illustrates an embodiment in which a security system is connected to a building, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 4 illustrates a schematic view of a doorbell system, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 5 illustrates a schematic view of the doorbell system from FIG. 4 with a switch assembly in a first state, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 6 illustrates a schematic view of the doorbell system from FIG. 4 with the switch assembly in a second state, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 7 illustrates a schematic view of a doorbell system, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 8 illustrates a schematic view of the switch assembly from FIG. 7 with the switch assembly in a first state, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 9 illustrates a schematic view of the switch assembly from FIG. 7 with the switch assembly in a second state, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 10 illustrates a schematic view of a doorbell system, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 11 illustrates a schematic view of the switch assembly from FIG. 10 with the switch assembly in a first state, according to some embodiments.

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FIG. 12 illustrates a schematic view of the switch assembly from FIG. 10 with the switch assembly in a second state, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 13 illustrates an electronic switch assembly, according to some embodiments.

FIGS. 14-16 illustrate various methods of using doorbell systems, according to some embodiments.

FIGS. 17-20 illustrate schematic views of doorbell systems, according to some embodiments

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Although certain embodiments and examples are disclosed below, inventive subject matter extends beyond the specifically disclosed embodiments to other alternative embodiments and/or uses, and to modifications and equivalents thereof. Thus, the scope of the claims appended hereto is not limited by any of the particular embodiments described below. For example, in any method or process disclosed herein, the acts or operations of the method or process may be performed in any suitable sequence and are not necessarily limited to any particular disclosed sequence. Various operations may be described as multiple discrete operations in turn, in a manner that may be helpful in understanding certain embodiments; however, the order of description should not be construed to imply that these operations are order dependent. Additionally, the structures, systems, and/or devices described herein may be embodied as integrated components or as separate components.

For purposes of comparing various embodiments, certain aspects and advantages of these embodiments are described. Not necessarily all such aspects or advantages are achieved by any particular embodiment. Thus, for example, various embodiments may be carried out in a manner that achieves or optimizes one advantage or group of advantages as taught herein without necessarily achieving other aspects or advantages as may also be taught or suggested herein.

Buildings often have doorbell buttons located at points of entry. The doorbell buttons may be electrically connected to a chime located inside the building. Accordingly, when a visitor presses the doorbell button, this may cause a notification sound to be emitted from the chime to thereby alert the building occupants of the visitor's arrival. The chime can be a mechanical chime or an electronic chime.

Mechanical chimes often include two flat metal bar resonators, which are struck by plungers operated by two solenoids. Mechanical chimes can include an electromagnet that causes a hammer to physically strike a metal surface such as a buzzer. Mechanical chimes typically require electricity for a short duration of time to produce the notable "ding-dong" sound, which is the result of the plungers striking the metal bars.

Electronic chimes often include a speaker and a circuit board containing music data. As such, electronic chimes can be capable of playing a wider variety of sounds than the typical "ding-dong" sound. Electronic chimes may require electricity over a longer period of time than their mechanical predecessors.

As used herein, the term "electronic chime" refers to chimes that emit a notification sound from a speaker, utilize software, use digital sound files, include microprocessors, and/or can be programmed. Electronic chimes typically include a speaker and are configured to emit the notification sound from the speaker. Electronic chimes often include multiple notification sounds from which a user can choose. In a few embodiments, electronic chimes use software to play

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programmable music by mechanically striking sound elements (such as metal bars) according to the software.

As used herein, the term "mechanical chime" refers to chimes that rely on physical forces striking surfaces to emit a notification sound. Mechanical chimes do not utilize software, do not use digital sound files, and do not include microprocessors.

Doorbell System Embodiments

Communication systems can provide a secure and convenient way for a remotely located individual to communicate with a person who is approaching a sensor, such as a proximity sensor or motion sensor, or with a person who rings a doorbell, which can be located in a doorway, near an entrance, or within 15 feet of a door. Some communication systems allow an individual to hear, see, and talk with visitors who approach at least a portion of the communication system and/or press a button, such as a doorbell's button. For example, communication systems can use a computing device to enable a remotely located person to see, hear, and/or talk with visitors. Computing devices can include computers, laptops, tablets, mobile devices, smartphones, cellular phones, and wireless devices (e.g., cars with wireless communication). Example computing devices include the iPhone, iPad, iMac, MacBook Air, and MacBook Pro made by Apple Inc. Communication between a remotely located person and a visitor can occur via the Internet, cellular networks, telecommunication networks, and wireless networks.

FIG. 1 illustrates a front view of a communication system embodiment. The communication system 200 can include a security system 202 (e.g., a doorbell) and a computing device 204. Although the illustrated security system 202 includes many components in one housing, several security system embodiments include components in separate housings. The security system 202 can include a camera assembly 208 and a doorbell button 212. The camera assembly 208 can be a video camera, which in some embodiments is a webcam. The security system 202 can include a diagnostic light 216 and a power indicator light 220. In some embodiments, the diagnostic light 216 is a first color (e.g., blue) if the security system 202 and/or the communication system 200 is connected to a wireless Internet network and is a second color (e.g., red) if the security system 202 and/or the communication system 200 is not connected to a wireless Internet network. In some embodiments, the power indicator 220 is a first color if the security system 202 is connected to a power source. The power source can be power supplied by the building to which the security system 202 is attached. In some embodiments, the power indicator 220 is a second color or does not emit light if the security system 202 is not connected to the power source.

The security system 202 (e.g., a doorbell) can include an outer housing 224, which can be water resistant and/or waterproof. The outer housing can be made from metal or plastic, such as molded plastic with a hardness of 60 Shore D. In some embodiments, the outer housing 224 is made from brushed nickel or aluminum.

Rubber seals can be used to make the outer housing 224 water resistant or waterproof. The security system 202 can be electrically coupled to a power source, such as wires electrically connected to a building's electrical power system. In some embodiments, the security system 202 includes a battery for backup and/or primary power.

Wireless communication 230 can enable the security system 202 (e.g., a doorbell) to communicate with the computing device 204. Some embodiments enable communication via cellular and/or Wi-Fi networks. Some embodiments enable communication via the Internet. Several embodiments enable

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wired communication between the security system **202** and the computing device **204**. The wireless communication **230** can include the following communication means: radio, Wi-Fi (e.g., wireless local area network), cellular, Internet, Bluetooth, telecommunication, electromagnetic, infrared, light, sonic, and microwave. Other communication means are used by some embodiments. In some embodiments, such as embodiments that include telecommunication or cellular communication means, the security system **202** can initiate voice calls or send text messages to a computing device **204** (e.g., a smartphone, a desktop computer, a tablet computer, a laptop computer).

Some embodiments include computer software (e.g., application software), which can be a mobile application designed to run on smartphones, tablet computers, and other mobile devices. Software of this nature is sometimes referred to as “app” software. Some embodiments include software designed to run on desktop computers and laptop computers.

The computing device **204** can run software with a graphical user interface. The user interface can include icons or buttons. In some embodiments, the software is configured for use with a touch-screen computing device such as a smartphone or tablet.

FIG. 2 illustrates a computing device **204** running software. The software includes a user interface **240** displayed on a display screen **242**. The user interface **240** can include a security system indicator **244**, which can indicate the location of the security system that the user interface is displaying. For example, a person can use one computing device **204** to control and/or interact with multiple security systems, such as one security system located at a front door and another security system located at a back door. Selecting the security system indicator **244** can allow the user to choose another security system (e.g., the back door security system rather than the front door security system).

The user interface **240** can include a connectivity indicator **248**. In some embodiments, the connectivity indicator can indicate whether the computing device is in communication with a security system, the Internet, and/or a cellular network. The connectivity indicator **248** can alert the user if the computing device **204** has lost its connection with the security system **202**; the security system **202** has been damaged; the security system **202** has been stolen; the security system **202** has been removed from its mounting location; the security system **202** lost electrical power; and/or if the computing device **204** cannot communicate with the security system **202**. In some embodiments, the connectivity indicator **248** alerts the user of the computing device **204** by flashing, emitting a sound, displaying a message, and/or displaying a symbol.

In some embodiments, if the security system **202** loses power, loses connectivity to the computing device **204**, loses connectivity to the Internet, and/or loses connectivity to a remote server, a remote server **206** sends an alert (e.g., phone call, text message, image on the user interface **240**) regarding the power and/or connectivity issue. In several embodiments, the remote server **206** can manage communication between the security system **202** and the computing device. In some embodiments, information from the security system **202** is stored by the remote server **206**. In several embodiments, information from the security system **202** is stored by the remote server **206** until the information can be sent to the computing device **204**, uploaded to the computing device **204**, and/or displayed to the remotely located person via the computing device **204**. The remote server **206** can be a computing device that stores information from the security system

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202 and/or from the computing device **204**. In some embodiments, the remote server **206** is located in a data center.

In some embodiments, the computing device **204** and/or the remote server **206** attempts to communicate with the security system **202**. If the computing device **204** and/or the remote server **206** is unable to communicate with the security system **202**, the computing device **204** and/or the remote server **206** alerts the remotely located person via the software, phone, text, a displayed message, and/or a website. In some embodiments, the computing device **204** and/or the remote server **206** attempts to communicate with the security system **202** periodically; at least every five hours and/or less than every 10 minutes; at least every 24 hours and/or less than every 60 minutes; or at least every hour and/or less than every second.

In some embodiments, the server **206** can initiate communication to the computer device **204** and/or to the security system **202**. In several embodiments, the server **206** can initiate, control, and/or block communication between the computing device **204** and the security system **202**.

In several embodiments, a user can log into an “app,” website, and/or software on a computing device (e.g., mobile computing device, smartphone, tablet, desktop computer) to adjust the security system settings discussed herein.

In some embodiments, a computing device can enable a user to watch live video and/or hear live audio from a security system due to the user’s request rather than due to actions of a visitor. Some embodiments include a computing device initiating a live video feed (or a video feed that is less than five minutes old).

In some embodiments, the user interface **240** displays an image **252** such as a still image or a video of an area near and/or in front of the security system **202**. The image **252** can be taken by the camera assembly **208** and stored by the security system **202**, server **206**, and/or computing device **204**. The user interface **240** can include a recording button **256** to enable a user to record images, videos, and/or sound from the camera assembly **208**, microphone of the security system **202**, and/or microphone of the computing device **204**.

In several embodiments, the user interface **240** includes a picture button **260** to allow the user to take still pictures and/or videos of the area near and/or in front of the security system **202**. The user interface **240** can also include a sound adjustment button **264** and a mute button **268**. The user interface **240** can include camera manipulation buttons such as zoom, pan, and light adjustment buttons. In some embodiments, the camera assembly **208** automatically adjusts between Day Mode and Night Mode. Some embodiments include an infrared camera and/or infrared lights to illuminate an area near the security system **202** to enable the camera assembly **208** to provide sufficient visibility (even at night).

In some embodiments, buttons include diverse means of selecting various options, features, and functions. Buttons can be selected by mouse clicks, keyboard commands, and touching a touch screen. Many embodiments include buttons that can be selected without touch screens.

In some embodiments, the user interface **240** includes a quality selection button, which can allow a user to select the quality and/or amount of the data transmitted from the security system **202** to the computing device **204** and/or from the computing device **204** to the security system **202**.

In some embodiments, video can be sent to and/or received from the computing device **204** using video chat protocols such as FaceTime (by Apple Inc.) or Skype (by Microsoft Corporation).

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In some embodiments, these videos are played by video-conferencing apps on the computing device **204** instead of being played by the user interface **240**.

The user interface **240** can include a termination button **276** to end communication between the security system **202** and the computing device **204**. In some embodiments, the termination button **276** ends the ability of the person located near the security system **202** (i.e., the visitor) to hear and/or see the user of the computing device **204**, but does not end the ability of the user of the computing device **204** to hear and/or see the person located near the security system **202**.

In some embodiments, a button **276** is both an answer button (to accept a communication request from a visitor) and is a termination button (to end communication between the security system **202** and the computing device **204**). The button **276** can include the word "Answer" when the system is attempting to establish two-way communication between the visitor and the user. Selecting the button **276** when the system is attempting to establish two-way communication between the visitor and the user can start two-way communication. The button **276** can include the words "End Call" during two-way communication between the visitor and the user. Selecting the button **276** during two-way communication between the visitor and the user can terminate two-way communication. In some embodiments, terminating two-way communication still enables the user to see and hear the visitor. In some embodiments, terminating two-way communication causes the computing device **204** to stop showing video from the security system and to stop emitting sounds recorded by the security system.

In some embodiments, the user interface **240** opens as soon as the security system detects a visitor (e.g., senses indications of a visitor). Once the user interface **240** opens, the user can see and/or hear the visitor even before "answering" or otherwise accepting two-way communication, in several embodiments.

Some method embodiments include detecting a visitor with a security system. The methods can include causing the user interface to display on a remote computing device **204** due to the detection of the visitor (e.g., with or without user interaction). The methods can include displaying video from the security system and/or audio from the security system before the user accepts two-way communication with the visitor. The methods can include displaying video from the security system and/or audio from the security system before the user accepts the visitor's communication request. The methods can include the computing device simultaneously asking the user if the user wants to accept (e.g., answer) the communication request and displaying audio and/or video of the visitor. For example, in some embodiments, the user can see and hear the visitor via the security system before opening a means of two-way communication with the visitor.

In some embodiments, the software includes means to start the video feed on demand. For example, a user of the computing device might wonder what is happening near the security system **202**. The user can open the software application on the computing device **204** and instruct the application to show live video and/or audio from the security device **202** even if no event near the security system **202** has triggered the communication.

In several embodiments, the security device **202** can be configured to record when the security device **202** detects movement and/or the presence of a person. The user of the computing device **204** can later review all video and/or audio records when the security device **202** detected movement and/or the presence of a person.

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Referring now to FIG. **1**, in some embodiments, the server **206** controls communication between the computing device **204** and the security system **202**, which can be a doorbell with a camera, a microphone, and a speaker. In several embodiments, the server **206** does not control communication between the computing device **204** and the security system **202**.

In some embodiments, data captured by the security system and/or the computing device **204** (such as videos, pictures, and audio) is stored by another remote device such as the server **206**. Cloud storage, enterprise storage, and/or networked enterprise storage can be used to store video, pictures, and/or audio from the communication system **200** or from any part of the communication system **200**. The user can download and/or stream stored data and/or storage video, pictures, and/or audio. For example, a user can record visitors for a year and then later can review conversations with visitors from the last year. In some embodiments, remote storage, the server **206**, the computing device **204**, and/or the security system **202** can store information and statistics regarding visitors and usage.

FIG. **3** illustrates an embodiment in which a security system **202** is connected to a building **300**, which can include an entryway **310** that has a door **254**. A door lock **250** can be configured to lock and unlock the door **254**. Electrical wires **304** can electrically couple the security system **202** to the electrical system of the building **300** so that the security system **202** can receive electrical power from the building **300**.

A wireless network **308** can allow devices to wirelessly access the Internet. The security system **202** can access the Internet via the wireless network **308**. The wireless network **308** can transmit data from the security system **202** to the Internet, which can transmit the data to remotely located computing devices **204**. The Internet and wireless networks can transmit data from remotely located computing devices **204** to the security system **202**. In some embodiments, a security system **202** connects to a home's Wi-Fi.

As illustrated in FIG. **3**, one computing device **204** (e.g., a laptop, a smartphone, a mobile computing device, a television) can communicate with multiple security systems **202**. In some embodiments, multiple computing devices **204** can communicate with one security system **202**. In some embodiments, the security system **202** can communicate (e.g., wirelessly **230**) with a television **306**, which can be a smart television. Users can view the television **306** to see a visitor and/or talk with the visitor.

FIGS. **4-12** illustrate several embodiments of doorbell systems that include electronic switch assemblies for blocking and/or allowing electricity to enter an electronic chime **412**. In the example shown in FIG. **4**, the doorbell system **400** includes a security system **202** (e.g. electronic doorbell) that comprises a camera and a button. The camera may be configurable to visually detect a visitor. As well, the button may be configurable to enable the visitor to sound an electronic chime **412**. In this manner, the electronic chime **412** may comprise a speaker configurable to emit a notification sound **430** in response to the visitor pressing the button of the security system **202**.

The doorbell system **400** may also include an electronic switch assembly **410** electrically coupled to the security system **202** and a transformer **424**. As well, the electronic chime **412** may be electrically coupled to the electronic switch assembly **410**. In many embodiments, the electronic chime **412** may also be mechanically coupled to the electronic switch assembly **410**.

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It should be appreciated that the electronic switch assembly 410 also may be referred to as a printed circuit board. The printed circuit board may be configured to enable the electronic chime 412 to emit the notification sound 430 from the speaker based on digital music data.

With reference to FIGS. 5-6, 8-9 and 11-12 the electronic switch assembly 410 may define a first state and a second state. The first state may occur in response to a first electricity 450 that is less than a first threshold. In the first state the electronic switch assembly 410 may block the first electricity 450 from passing through the electronic chime 412 so the electronic chime 412 does not emit the notification sound 430. Stated differently, the printed circuit board may be configured to block the first electricity 450 that is less than the first threshold from entering the electronic chime 412. In this regard, the electronic switch assembly 410 may allow the first electricity 450 to pass through the electronic switch assembly 410 from the security system 202 through the electronic switch assembly 410 to the transformer 424, without entering the electronic chime 412. It should be appreciated that the first threshold may be the amount of electricity required to activate the electronic chime 412 to emit the notification sound 430.

Furthermore, the second state may occur in response to a second electricity 452 that is greater than the first threshold. In the second state the electronic switch assembly 410 may allow the second electricity 452 to pass through the electronic chime 412 so the electronic chime 412 emits the notification sound 430. In other words, the electronic switch assembly 410, or printed circuit board, may be configured to allow the second electricity 452 that is greater than the first threshold to enter the electronic chime 412. The second electricity 452 may cause the electronic chime 412 to emit the notification sound 430.

Referring now to FIG. 5, the switch assembly 410 can be placed inside a housing 415, which can also contain the electronic chime 412. The switch assembly 410 and the electronic chime 412 can be mechanically coupled to the housing 415. The housing 415 can be a plastic housing with a hollow internal portion that contains the electronic chime 412 and the switch assembly 410. At least one screw can mechanically couple the switch assembly inside the housing 415.

The electronic doorbell (e.g., the security system 202) can be located outside the housing 415. In some embodiments, the electronic doorbell is placed outside a building 300 (shown in FIG. 3) while the housing 415 is placed inside the building 300. The electronic doorbell and the housing 415 can be coupled to walls of the building 300. The electronic doorbell can be in a remote location relative to the housing 415 (e.g., the doorbell is located outside while the plastic housing 415 is located inside the building). The doorbell, the electronic chime 412, and the switch assembly 410 can all be configured to be electrically coupled to the same building power supply 420 even when the doorbell is located in the remote location relative to the housing 415.

Some embodiments may implement switches to execute routing the first electricity 450 and second electricity 452. For example, as illustrated in FIGS. 7-9, the electronic switch assembly 410 may comprise a first electronic switch 414a and a second electronic switch 416a that is electrically coupled to the first electronic switch 414a. The first and second switches 414a and 416a may perform different functions in response to receiving the first electricity 450a or the second electricity 452a. For example, and as illustrated in FIG. 8, in response to the first electricity 450a, the first electronic switch 414a may allow the first electricity 450a to flow through the electronic switch assembly 410a and may not allow the first electricity 450a to flow through the electronic chime 412. As well, in

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response to the first electricity 450a, the second electronic switch 416a does not allow the first electricity 450a to flow through the electronic chime 412. Furthermore, as illustrated in FIG. 9, in response to the second electricity 452a, the first and second electronic switches 414a and 416a allow the second electricity 452a to flow through the electronic chime 412.

As further illustrated in FIGS. 8-9, the first and second switches 414a and 416a may be configured to implement different operations based on their respective positions. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 8, when the first electronic switch 414a is in a first position, the first electronic switch 414a may electrically connect the transformer 424 and the security system 202. Likewise, as illustrated in FIG. 9, when the first electronic switch 414a is in a second position, the first electronic switch 414a may electrically connect the transformer 424 and the electronic chime 412.

In some embodiments, the locations of the first and second switches 414a and 416a may be reversed, as such, when the first electronic switch 414a is in the second position, the first electronic switch 414a may electrically connect the electronic chime 412 and the security system 202. However, it should be appreciated that even in a reverse configuration, the first and second switches 414a and 416a may effectively achieve the same objective as that illustrated and described with respect to FIGS. 8 and 9.

With reference to FIG. 8, when the second electronic switch 416a is in an open position, the second electronic switch 416a may electrically disconnect the security system 202 and the electronic chime 412. When the second electronic switch 416a is in the open position, the second electronic switch 416a does not allow the first electricity 450a to flow to the electronic chime 412. As shown in FIG. 9, when the second electronic switch 416a is in a closed position, the second electronic switch 416a may electrically connect the security system 202 and the electronic chime 412. In this position, the second electronic switch 416a may allow the first electricity 450a to flow to the electronic chime 412. As well, in some embodiments, when the second electronic switch 416a is in the open position, the second electronic switch 416a may electrically disconnect the transformer 424 and the electronic chime 412. Accordingly, when the second electronic switch 416a is in the closed position, the second electronic switch 416a may electrically connect the transformer 424 and the electronic chime 412.

The position of the first and second switches 414a and 416a, may be dependent on the position of the other switch. For example, as shown in FIG. 8, when the first electronic switch 414a is in the first position, the second electronic switch 416a may be in the open position. Furthermore, as illustrated in FIG. 9, when the first electronic switch 414a is in the second position, the second electronic switch 416a may be in the closed position.

While some embodiments may implement two electronic switches, it should be appreciated that any number of electronic switches less than or greater than two may be implemented. For example, as illustrated in FIGS. 10-12, the electronic switch assembly 410b may comprise a first electronic switch 414b, a second electronic switch 416b electrically connected to the first electronic switch 414b, and a third electronic switch 418b electrically connected to the first and second electronic switches 414b and 416b.

Similar to the two-switch embodiment, the first, second and third switches 414b, 416b and 418b may move to various positions in response to receiving the first electricity 450b or the second electricity 452b. For example, with reference to FIG. 11, in response to the first electricity 450b, the first

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electronic switch **414b** may allow the first electricity **450b** to flow through the electronic switch assembly **410b** and may not allow the first electricity **450b** to flow to the electronic chime **412**. As well, the second and third electronic switches **416b** and **418b** may not allow the first electricity **450b** to flow to the electronic chime **412**. With reference to FIG. 12, in response to the second electricity **452b**, the first electronic switch **414b** may not allow the second electricity **452b** to flow through the electronic switch assembly **410b**, and the second and third electronic switches **416b** and **418b** may allow the second electricity **452b** to flow through the electronic chime **412**.

Similar to the two-switch example as illustrated in FIGS. 7-9, the first, second and third switches **414b**, **416b** and **418b** may be configured to implement different operations based on their respective positions. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 11, when the first electronic switch **414b** is in a closed position, the first electronic switch **414b** electrically connects the transformer **424** and the security system **202**. Likewise, as illustrated in FIG. 12, when the first electronic switch **414b** is in an open position, the first electronic switch **414b** electrically disconnects the transformer **424** and the security system **202**.

With continued reference to FIG. 12, when the second electronic switch **416b** is in a closed position, the second electronic switch **416b** electrically connects the transformer **424** and the electronic chime **412**. Now with reference to FIG. 11, when the second electronic switch **416b** is in an open position, the second electronic switch **416b** electrically disconnects the transformer **424** and the electronic chime **412**.

As illustrated in FIG. 12, when the third electronic switch **418b** is in a closed position, the third electronic switch **418b** electrically connects the security system **202** and the electronic chime **412**. Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 11, when the third electronic switch **418b** is in an open position, the third electronic switch **418b** electrically disconnects the security system **202** and the electronic chime **412**.

As well, the position of the first, second and third switches **414b**, **416b** and **418b**, may be dependent on the position of the other switches. For example, as shown in FIG. 11, when the first electronic switch **414b** is in the closed position, the second and third electronic switches **416b** and **418b** may each be in the open position. Furthermore, as illustrated in FIG. 12, when the first electronic switch **414b** is in the open position, the second and third electronic switches **416b** and **418b** each may be in the closed position.

It should be appreciated that the first electronic switch **414a** and the second electronic switch **416a** may comprise any electrical component configured to route electricity or limit the amount of electricity flow, such as a resistor. For example, in some embodiments, such as the two-switch embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 7-9, the first electronic switch **414a** may comprise a double pole, single throw switch, and the second electronic switch **416a** may comprise a single pole, single throw switch. As well, in some embodiments, such as the three-switch embodiment, the first, second and third electronic switches **414b**, **416b** and **418b** may each comprise a single pole, single throw switch.

The electronic switch assembly **410**, or the printed circuit board, may be arranged and configured in various sizes and geometries. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 13, the electronic switch assembly **410** may comprise a base portion that defines a length that extends along a first direction and a width that extends along a second direction that is opposite the first direction. In some embodiments, the electronic switch assembly **410** may define a rectangular shape, wherein the length is greater than the width. As well, in some embodiments the

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electronic switch assembly **410** may further include three tabs **510** that may extend from the length along the second direction. As such, electronic switch assembly **410** embodiments viewed from the top down may appear to have a footprint of a capital "E." However, it should be appreciated that the electronic switch assembly **410** may be arranged and configured to define any shape.

With continued reference to FIG. 13, each of the three tabs **510** may include an aperture **512** that extends through each of the three tabs **510** along a third direction that is opposite the first direction and the second direction. Each of the apertures **512** may be configured to receive a threaded fastener. In this manner, the electronic switch assembly **410** may be mechanically coupled to the electronic chime **412** via three threaded fasteners. In other words, each of the threaded fasteners may extend through a respective aperture **512** and mechanically engage the electronic chime **412** to mechanically couple the electronic switch assembly **410** to the electronic chime **412**. It should be appreciated that electronic switch assembly **410** may include any number of apertures less than or greater than three and, accordingly, may be mechanically fastened to the electronic chime **412** via any number of mechanical fasteners, such as threaded fasteners, or the like.

In some embodiments, the doorbell system comprises a housing and the electronic chime **412** and the electronic switch assembly **410** are located inside the housing. As well, the security system **202** may be located outside the housing, in a remote location relative to the housing. For example the security system **202** may be located adjacent a doorway. However, it should be appreciated that either or both the security system **202** and the housing may be located inside or outside the building. As well, in some embodiments, the housing is a plastic housing. However, it should be appreciated that the housing may comprise any type of material configured to safely house electronic components inside or outside a building.

As well, several embodiments further include a remote computing device **204**. The remote computing device can be configured to send and receive information to and from the security system **202**. In several embodiments, the information may include the first threshold. For example, the remote computing device **204** may be used to adjust the level of the first threshold. For example, if the user wishes to adjust the first threshold from 12 volts to 14 volts, the user may do so by using the remote computing device **204**. As well, the remote computing device **204** may be used to change the first threshold to voltage, current, power, or the like. In this regard, the switch assembly **410** may include logic circuitry so it can be programmed according to the information as established by the remote computing device **204**.

As well, in several embodiments, the information may include a predetermined amount of time that the second electricity is maintained above the first threshold. In other words, the predetermined amount of time may determine the amount of time the electronic chime **412** emits the notification sound **430**. For example, if the notification sound **430** is a song, the predetermined amount of time may determine the amount of time the song plays when a visitor has pressed the button of the security system **202**. It should be appreciated that the predetermined amount of time may be any amount of time, such as 3 seconds, 5 seconds, 10 seconds, 30 seconds, 60 seconds, or any other amount of time.

Doorbell Method Embodiments

Many embodiments utilize the doorbell system embodiments as previously described. For example, several embodiments include a method for using a doorbell system. The doorbell system may include an electronic doorbell, an elec-

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tronic chime, and a remote computing device. As illustrated in FIG. 14, the method may include obtaining the electronic doorbell (or security system 202) that comprises a camera and a button (at step 700). The button may be configurable to enable a visitor to sound an electronic chime 412. The electronic chime 412 may include a speaker configurable to emit a notification sound 430 in response to the visitor pressing the button of the electronic doorbell 202. The method may also include electrically coupling an electronic switch assembly 410 to the electronic chime 412 (at step 702). In several embodiments, the method also may include mechanically coupling the electronic switch assembly 410 to the electronic chime 412.

Furthermore, the method may include electrically coupling the electronic doorbell 202 to the electronic switch assembly 410 (at step 704). As well, some methods may include configuring the electronic switch assembly 410 so a first electricity 450 that is less than a first threshold passes through the electronic switch assembly 410 without entering the electronic chime 412 (at step 706). In this manner, the first electricity 450 may not cause the electronic chime 412 to emit the notification sound 430. As such, in response to the first electricity being less than the first threshold, the electronic switch assembly 410 may block the first electricity 450 from passing through the electronic chime 412.

Some embodiments may further include configuring the electronic switch assembly 410 so the electronic switch assembly 410 causes a second electricity 452 that is greater than the first threshold to pass through the electronic chime 412 (at step 708). In this manner, the second electricity 452 may cause the electronic chime 412 to emit the notification sound 430. The electronic switch assembly 410 may be configured to allow the second electricity 452 to pass through the electronic chime 412 in response to the second electricity 452 being greater than the first threshold. It should be appreciated that the first threshold may be an electricity value that is required by the electronic chime 412 in order to emit the notification sound 430.

It should be appreciated that embodiments described in this disclosure are not limited to the first and second electricity 450 and 452. For example, several embodiments may further include a third and a fourth electricity. Some embodiments include configuring an electrical circuit, such as the doorbell system 400, so that the third electricity passes from the transformer 424 to the security system 202, and to the electronic switch assembly 410, and then to the transformer 424 without entering the electronic chime 412 in response to the third electricity being less than the first threshold. As well, several embodiments include configuring the electrical circuit so that a fourth electricity passes from the transformer 424 to the security system 202 and to the electronic switch assembly 410 in response to the fourth electricity being greater than the first threshold. In this manner, the fourth electricity may be diverted from the electronic switch assembly 410 into the electronic chime 412, and then back into the electronic switch assembly 410. It should be appreciated that the security system 202 and the electronic switch assembly 410 may be connected in series in the electrical circuit. However, it should also be appreciated that the security system 202 and the electronic switch assembly 410 may be connected in parallel.

The electronic chime 412 may comprise any type of digital device configured to emit a notification sound 430 in response to the visitor pressing the button of the security system 202. For example, the electronic chime 412 may have a first printed circuit board. In several embodiments, the method may further include configuring the first printed circuit board

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to enable the electronic chime 412 to emit the notification sound 430 from the speaker based on digital music data.

In several embodiments, when the visitor presses the button of the security system 202, the security system 202 may be configured to route all electricity to the electronic chime 412 via the electronic switch assembly 410. To accomplish this, the security system 202 may further comprise a second printed circuit board. In some embodiments, the method may further include routing at least a portion of the first electricity 450 through the second printed circuit board of the security system 202. In response to the visitor pressing the button, the method may further include blocking the second electricity 452 from entering the second printed circuit board of the security system. In order to cause the electronic chime 412 to emit the notification sound 430, the method may include causing the second electricity 452 to be greater than the first threshold in response to the visitor pressing the button of the security system 202.

The doorbell system 400, via the electronic switch assembly 410, also may be configured to block the first electricity 450 from entering the electronic chime 412 when the first electricity 450 is less than the first threshold. Specifically, in several embodiments, the method may include using the electronic switch assembly 410 to block transformer electrical power from entering the electronic chime 412 while the first electricity 450 is less than the first threshold. As well, the method may include using the electronic switch assembly 410 to divert the transformer electrical power from the electronic switch assembly 410 into the electronic chime 412 while the second electricity 452 is greater than the first threshold.

It should be appreciated that the first threshold may be any type of electricity, such as power, voltage, and/or current. In this regard the first threshold may be described as a first electrical power threshold, a first electrical voltage threshold, and/or a first electrical current threshold.

The doorbell system 400 may also include the remote computing device 204, which can be used to send and receive information to and/or from the security system 202. For example, the information may include a predetermined amount of time that defines the duration of time the electronic chime 412 emits the notification sound 430. In this regard, some embodiments may further include setting the predetermined amount of time via the remote computing device 204 prior to the second electricity 452 exceeding the first threshold. As well, the method may include sending the predetermined amount of time wirelessly from the remote computing device 204 to the security system 202. And once the second electricity 452 is greater than the first threshold, the method may further include maintaining the second electricity 452 above the first threshold for the predetermined amount of time.

In some embodiments, the doorbell system 400 comprises a housing, such as a plastic housing. Accordingly, the method may further include placing the electronic chime 412 and the electronic switch assembly 410 inside the plastic housing. As well, the method may include placing the security system 202 outside the plastic housing and in a remote location relative to the plastic housing. Some methods may further include mounting the plastic housing along an interior surface of the building and mounting the security system 202 along an exterior surface of the building near an entry point of the building. However, it should be appreciated that the plastic housing and/or the security system 202 may be mounted anywhere along an interior or exterior surface of the building.

As illustrated in FIG. 15, some embodiments disclose another method for using the doorbell system 400. The

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method may include obtaining the security system **202** (at step **800**). The method may also include mechanically coupling a printed circuit board **410** to the electronic chime **412** and electrically coupling the printed circuit board **410** to the electronic chime **412** (at step **802**). As well, some methods include electrically coupling the security system **202** to the printed circuit board **410** (at step **804**).

Several embodiments may include configuring the printed circuit board **410** so the printed circuit board **410** allows a first electricity **450** to pass through the printed circuit board **410** in response to the first electricity **450** being less than the first threshold (at step **806**). As well, the method may include configuring the printed circuit board **410** so the printed circuit board **410** blocks the first electricity **450** from entering the electronic chime **412** in response to the first electricity **450** being less than the first threshold (at step **808**). Accordingly, the first electricity **450** does not cause the electronic chime **412** to emit the notification sound **430**.

Several embodiments may further include configuring the printed circuit board **410** so the printed circuit board **410** causes a second electricity **452** that is greater than the first threshold to enter the electronic chime **412** to cause the electronic chime to emit the notification sound **430**. As such, the printed circuit board **410** may cause the second electricity **452** to pass through the electronic chime **412** in response to the second electricity **452** being greater than the first threshold.

Furthermore, the printed circuit board **410** may be described as a first printed circuit board, and the security system **202** may comprise a second printed circuit board. Similar to the method illustrated in FIG. **14**, the method disclosed in FIG. **15** may further include routing at least a portion of the first electricity **450** through the second printed circuit board of the security system **202**. As well, this method may further include configuring the second printed circuit board to block the second electricity **452** from entering the second printed circuit board of the security system **202** in response to the visitor pressing the button. Stated differently, these steps may allow all the transformer electrical power to be blocked from entering the security system **202** and diverted to the electronic chime **412** so the chime may have enough electrical power to emit the notification sound **430**.

Several embodiments include yet another method for using the doorbell system **400**. As illustrated in FIG. **16**, some methods include obtaining the security system **202** (at step **900**). Similar to the methods illustrated in FIG. **14**, many embodiments also include mechanically coupling the printed circuit board **410** to the electronic chime **412** and electrically coupling the printed circuit board **410** to the electronic chime **412** (at step **902**). As well, several embodiments include electrically coupling the security system **202** to the printed circuit board **410** (at step **904**). With continued reference to FIG. **15**, in response to the second electricity **452** being greater than the first threshold, many embodiments also include configuring the electronic switch assembly **410** so the electronic switch assembly **410** causes the second electricity **452** to pass through the electronic chime **412** to cause the electronic chime **412** to emit the notification sound **430** (at step **906**). Chime Compatibility Diagnostics

In some cases, electronic doorbells may not be compatible with certain types of chimes. Some types of electronic chimes can be particularly problematic. For example, installing an electronic doorbell on a circuit that includes an electronic chime can cause the electronic chime to constantly ring (rather than just ring when the user “presses” the button). Constant ringing can be extremely bothersome to users.

Several doorbell embodiments include means of detecting whether the doorbell is electrically coupled to a chime that is

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incompatible with the doorbell (e.g., would cause constant and/or inappropriate ringing or buzzing). Once the doorbell detects that it is electrically coupled to an incompatible chime, then the doorbell can send a notification to a user (e.g., the person installing the doorbell). The notification can instruct the user to either replace the electronic chime with a mechanical chime or to use a chime adapter (e.g., any of the switch assemblies described herein).

The notification can be sent wirelessly to the remote computing device (e.g., as a push notification that appears on the user’s smartphone). The notification can also be a light or a sound emitted from the doorbell. An instruction manual can help the user interpret the light or sound as indicating that the chime is incompatible and/or that a chime adapter is recommended. In some embodiments, the sound includes words. For example, the doorbell can “talk” to the user to instruct the user about the chime compatibility warning.

FIG. **17** illustrates a doorbell **202** that is electrically coupled to an external chime **412** and to an external power supply (e.g., the transformer **424** and/or the building’s power supply **420**). The doorbell **202** can measure the load signature of the external chime **412** via wires **426**, **428** that electrically couple the doorbell **202** to the chime **412**. The doorbell **202** can determine if the load signature of the chime **412** is indicative of the chime **412** being incompatible with the doorbell **202**.

The doorbell **202** is configured to wirelessly communicate **230** with a remote computing device **204** (e.g., a smartphone or a laptop). The external chime **412**, which is external relative to the doorbell **202**, can be located inside the building **300**. In some embodiments, the external chime **412** is located outside the building **300**. The doorbell **202** can include a button **212** that is configurable to enable a visitor to sound the external chime **412**. The button **212** is coupled to the outer housing **224** of the doorbell **202** (labeled in FIG. **1**).

FIG. **18** illustrates a schematic view of various items shown in FIG. **17**. The chime **412** is located externally relative to the doorbell **202**. Wires **426**, **428**, **432** create a circuit that includes the doorbell **202**, the chime **412**, and an external power supply (e.g., the transformer **424** and/or the building power supply **420**). A first load evaluation system **440** is coupled to the outer housing **224** of the doorbell **202**.

The first load evaluation system **440** is configured to evaluate a first load signature of the external chime **412**. A first switch **444** can control the flow of electricity through the first load evaluation system **444**. A second switch **448** can control the flow of electricity through a second load evaluation system **454** and into an electrical system **456** of the doorbell **202**. (The electrical system **456** is often larger than shown in FIG. **19**.)

FIG. **19** illustrates an internal view of the doorbell **202**. Security systems **202** can include a chip **480** (e.g., integrated circuits, microprocessor, computer) and a memory **492**. Security systems **202** can also include a microphone **484** and a speaker **488**. The speaker **488** can comprise a flat speaker and a sound chamber **460** configured to amplify an emitted sound. The flat speaker can be located in the sound chamber. Some security system embodiments include a proximity sensor **500**. In several embodiments, security systems **202** include a wireless communication module **504**, such as a WiFi module. The communication module **504** can have an integrated antenna. In some embodiments, an antenna is contained within the outer housing **224**.

The security system **202** can include one or more heating elements **508** configured to regulate the temperature of the security system **202**. For example, security systems **202** can be used in very cold environments, such as in Alaska. The

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heating element **508** can be used in various methods to protect temperature sensitive portions of the security system **202** from cold weather.

While protecting the security system **202** from cold weather can be important in some embodiments, protecting visitors from excessive heat can also be important in some embodiments. Excessive heat could burn visitors as they “ring” the doorbell (e.g., press the doorbell button **212** shown in FIG. **10**). The security system **202** can include a thermometer **512** to enable the system to determine the temperature inside a portion of the security system **202** and/or outside the security system **202**.

Several embodiments can be configured for 9 to 40 volts alternating current (“VAC”) and/or 9 to 40 volts direct current (“VDC”). Some embodiments convert input electricity into direct current (DC), such as 12 VDC. Several embodiments include a converter **494** for power conversion (e.g., converting electrical energy from one form to another). The converter **494** can convert input power (e.g., from wiring in a building) to a suitable power form for the security system **202**. The power conversion can convert between AC and DC, change the voltage, and/or change the frequency. The converter **494** can include a transformer and/or a voltage regulator. In several embodiments, the converter **494** can include a DC to DC converter, a voltage stabilizer, a linear regulator, a surge protector, a rectifier, a power supply unit, a switch, an inverter, and/or a voltage converter. In some embodiments, the converter **494** converts 50 Hertz (“Hz”) power into 60 Hz power.

The electrical components of the doorbell **202** (e.g., the camera assembly **208**, the memory **492**, the chip **480**, the speaker **488**, the converter **494**, the microphone **484**, the lights **458**, the rectifier **524**, the proximity sensor **500**, the communication module **504**, the heating element **508**, the electrical connectors **510**, the thermometer **512**, the image analysis system **520**, and the battery **642**) can be electrically coupled to a printed circuit board (“PCB”) **516** and can receive electrical power from the PCB **516**.

The PCB **516** and the electrical components of the doorbell **202** can be the electrical system **456** of the doorbell **202**. Additional details regarding the PCB **516** and the electrical components of the doorbell **202** are described in U.S. Non-provisional patent application Ser. No. 14/612,376; filed Feb. 3, 2015; and entitled DOORBELL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND METHODS. The entire contents of patent application Ser. No. 14/612,376 are incorporated by reference herein.

Referring now to FIG. **18**, opening the second switch **448** and closing the first switch **444** can enable the first load evaluation system **440** to measure the first load signature of the external chime **412**. By opening the second switch **448**, the system can clearly evaluate the first load signature of the external chime **412** by reducing or even eliminating the effect of the electrical system **456** on the measurement of the first load signature.

If the chime **412** is a mechanical chime, then the first load signature can show a resistance as electricity passes through the chime **412**. An electromagnet used to drive a solenoid to strike a metal resonator typically has resistance to electrical flow. This resistance typically has low variability. In contrast, if the chime **412** is an electronic chime, then the first load signature will typically look very different than the load signature of a mechanical chime. For example, the waveform and magnitude of the load signature is typically different for an electronic chime than for a mechanical chime. The doorbell **202** can analyze the power load signature, the current load signature, and/or the voltage load signature. In many embodiments, the doorbell **202** analyzes more than one of the

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power load signature, the current load signature, and the voltage load signature of the chime **412**.

In some embodiments, the doorbell **202** identifies the chime as being an incompatible chime if the variability of the first load signature has a variability that is above a threshold and/or if the power consumed by the chime is above a threshold.

In several embodiments, the first load evaluation system **440** is configured to detect a variable power load. The doorbell **202** can be configured to send the first notification in response to detecting that the external chime **412** comprises the variable power load within a predetermined range. In some embodiments, the range is configured such that variability above a certain threshold indicates that the chime **412** is incompatible.

In some embodiments, the first load evaluation system **440** is configured to detect a constant power load. The doorbell **202** can be configured to not send the first notification in response to detecting that the external chime **412** comprises the constant power load. For example, a mechanical chime can have a much more constant power load than an electronic chime when a visitor is not pressing the doorbell button.

In several embodiments, the first load evaluation system **440** is configured to detect a waveform of the first load signature. The doorbell **202** can be configured to send the first notification in response to determining that the waveform of the first load signature meets at least one predetermined requirement. The predetermined requirement can be a waveform indicative of an electronic chime, a microprocessor, and/or of a printed circuit board with electronic components.

In some embodiments, the first load evaluation system **440** is configured to detect a magnitude of the first load signature. The doorbell **202** can be configured to send the first notification in response to determining that the magnitude of the first load signature meets at least one predetermined requirement. The predetermined requirement can be a magnitude that is greater than a predetermined threshold (e.g., indicative of the electronic chime consuming electrical power).

In some embodiments, the doorbell **202** measures the first load signature during a period when a visitor is not pressing the button **212** of the doorbell **202** (see FIG. **17**). Thus, the first load signature can reflect behavior when the chime **412** is not activated (e.g., is not “ringing”).

Referring now to FIG. **19**, if the doorbell **202** detects that the first load signature is indicative of the external chime being incompatible (e.g., the external chime is an electronic chime rather than a mechanical chime), then the doorbell **202** can emit a notification sound (e.g., from the speaker **488**), a visible notification light (e.g., from the lights **458**), and/or a wireless notification that is sent to the remote computing device **204** (shown in FIG. **17**). The doorbell **202** can send a first notification to the remote computing device **204** via a wireless network **308** (shown in FIG. **3**), a server **206** (shown in FIG. **1**), cellular networks, and/or the Internet. The first notification can include information related to obtaining a chime adapter. For example, the first notification can instruct a user that she needs a chime adapter and/or can instruct a user how to buy a chime adapter. The first notification can offer to sell the user a chime adapter. The first notification can be a push notification that leads to a website with an offer to sell a chime adapter. The first notification can be a push notification that leads to an app that offers to sell a chime adapter.

Many different types of chime adapters (e.g., switch assemblies) are described herein in the context of FIGS. **4-16**. Other types of chime adapters may also be used to make an electronic chime compatible with the doorbell **202**.

In several embodiments, the chime adapter is configured such that a first electricity that is less than a first threshold passes through the chime adapter so the first electricity does not cause the external chime to emit a summon sound, and the chime adapter is configured such that a second electricity that is greater than a second threshold causes the external chime to emit the summon sound.

FIG. 20 illustrates an embodiment in which a third load evaluation system 468 is configured to detect a second load signature of the doorbell 202. The third evaluation system 468 can be integrated into the electrical system 456 of the doorbell 202a. The doorbell 202a is configured to determine whether the first load signature of the external chime 412 is indicative of the chime 412 being an electronic chime by analyzing a circuit 464 that comprises the doorbell 202 and the external chime 412 with the second load evaluation system 454. The circuit 464 has a third load signature.

Analyzing the circuit 464 can comprise reducing at least one effect of the second load signature of the doorbell 202a on the third load signature of the circuit 464 to evaluate the first load signature of the chime 412. For example, the second load signature can be “subtracted” from the third load signature to estimate the first load signature.

The third load signature (detected by the second load evaluation system 454) can be influenced by the electrical system 456 and the chime 412. Reducing or eliminating the influence of the electrical system 456 of the doorbell 202a on the third load signature can enable the system to more accurately analyze the first load signature of the chime 412. The third load evaluation system 468 can analyze the second load signature of the electrical system 456 of the doorbell 202a. Then, the effect of the second load signature (of the doorbell 202a) on the third load signature (of the circuit 464) can be reduced or eliminated to estimate the first load signature of the chime 412. The doorbell 202a can analyze the estimated first load signature of the chime 412 to determine whether the first load signature is indicative of the first external chime 412 being incompatible with the doorbell 202a.

Evaluating the first load signature of the external chime 412 can comprise: evaluating a second load signature of the doorbell 202a; evaluating a third load signature of a circuit 464 that comprises the doorbell 202a, the external power supply, and the external chime 412; and reducing at least one effect of the second load signature on the third load signature to estimate the first load signature.

The electrical system 456 of the doorbell 202a can include a load comparison system 470 configured to measure electrical traits of the circuit 464. The circuit 464 includes the doorbell 202a and the external chime 412. The load comparison system 470 is configured to evaluate the first load signature by reducing at least one effect of the second load signature on the electrical traits of the circuit 464. The load comparison system 470 can also be a load evaluation system.

Referring now to FIGS. 17-20, embodiments can include using a doorbell 202, 202a configured to wirelessly communicate with a remote computing device 204. Methods can include electrically coupling the doorbell 202, 202a to an external power supply (e.g., a transformer 424 and/or a building’s power supply 420), and to a first external chime 412. Methods can include evaluating the first load signature of the first external chime 412 with the doorbell 202, 202a; and emitting a first notification from the doorbell 202, 202a in response to the first load signature being indicative of the first external chime 412 being incompatible with the doorbell 202, 202a.

In response to the first notification, some embodiments include replacing the first external chime 412 with a second

external chime. In response to the first notification, several embodiments include creating a circuit 464 that comprises the doorbell 202, 202a, the external power supply (e.g., power from the building 300 as shown in FIG. 3), and a chime adapter (e.g., a switch assembly 410, 410a, 410b shown in FIGS. 4-12), and electrically coupling the chime adapter to the first external chime 412.

Several embodiments include coupling the chime adapter (e.g., a switch assembly) to the first external chime 412 such that a first electricity that is less than a first threshold passes through the chime adapter and bypasses at least a portion of the first external chime 412 such that the first electricity does not cause the first external chime 412 to emit a summon sound, and coupling the chime adapter to the first external chime 412 such that a second electricity that is greater than a second threshold passes through the portion of the first external chime 412 and causes the first external chime 412 to emit the summon sound (e.g., a “ding-dong” sound or another sound configured to summon a building occupant).

The remote computing device 204 can receive the first notification (e.g., can receive a wireless alert based on data from the doorbell 202, 202a). In some embodiments, the first notification is not sent to the remote computing device 204. Emitting the first notification can comprise emitting a sound and/or a light from the doorbell 202, 202a in response to the first external chime 412 being incompatible with the doorbell 202, 202a.

In some embodiments, a wireless communication system (e.g., the communication module 504 shown in FIG. 19) is configured to send a first notification to the remote computing device in response to a load signature being indicative of the external chime being incompatible with the doorbell. The first notification can include information related to chime compatibility. For example, the notification can say, “Your chime is not compatible with your doorbell. Please buy a new chime or buy a chime adapter.” The notification can also include a link to buy a new chime or a chime adapter.

Interpretation

None of the steps described herein is essential or indispensable. Any of the steps can be adjusted or modified. Other or additional steps can be used. Any portion of any of the steps, processes, structures, and/or devices disclosed or illustrated in one embodiment, flowchart, or example in this specification can be combined or used with or instead of any other portion of any of the steps, processes, structures, and/or devices disclosed or illustrated in a different embodiment, flowchart, or example. The embodiments and examples provided herein are not intended to be discrete and separate from each other.

The section headings and subheadings provided herein are nonlimiting. The section headings and subheadings do not represent or limit the full scope of the embodiments described in the sections to which the headings and subheadings pertain. For example, a section titled “Topic 1” may include embodiments that do not pertain to Topic 1 and embodiments described in other sections may apply to and be combined with embodiments described within the “Topic 1” section.

Some of the devices, systems, embodiments, and processes use computers. Each of the routines, processes, methods, and algorithms described in the preceding sections may be embodied in, and fully or partially automated by, code modules executed by one or more computers, computer processors, or machines configured to execute computer instructions. The code modules may be stored on any type of non-transitory computer-readable storage medium or tangible computer storage device, such as hard drives, solid state memory, flash memory, optical disc, and/or the like. The

processes and algorithms may be implemented partially or wholly in application-specific circuitry. The results of the disclosed processes and process steps may be stored, persistently or otherwise, in any type of non-transitory computer storage such as, e.g., volatile or non-volatile storage.

The various features and processes described above may be used independently of one another, or may be combined in various ways. All possible combinations and subcombinations are intended to fall within the scope of this disclosure. In addition, certain method, event, state, or process blocks may be omitted in some implementations. The methods, steps, and processes described herein are also not limited to any particular sequence, and the blocks, steps, or states relating thereto can be performed in other sequences that are appropriate. For example, described tasks or events may be performed in an order other than the order specifically disclosed. Multiple steps may be combined in a single block or state. The example tasks or events may be performed in serial, in parallel, or in some other manner. Tasks or events may be added to or removed from the disclosed example embodiments. The example systems and components described herein may be configured differently than described. For example, elements may be added to, removed from, or rearranged compared to the disclosed example embodiments.

Conditional language used herein, such as, among others, “can,” “could,” “might,” “may,” “e.g.,” and the like, unless specifically stated otherwise, or otherwise understood within the context as used, is generally intended to convey that certain embodiments include, while other embodiments do not include, certain features, elements and/or steps. Thus, such conditional language is not generally intended to imply that features, elements and/or steps are in any way required for one or more embodiments or that one or more embodiments necessarily include logic for deciding, with or without author input or prompting, whether these features, elements and/or steps are included or are to be performed in any particular embodiment. The terms “comprising,” “including,” “having,” and the like are synonymous and are used inclusively, in an open-ended fashion, and do not exclude additional elements, features, acts, operations and so forth. Also, the term “or” is used in its inclusive sense (and not in its exclusive sense) so that when used, for example, to connect a list of elements, the term “or” means one, some, or all of the elements in the list. Conjunctive language such as the phrase “at least one of X, Y, and Z,” unless specifically stated otherwise, is otherwise understood with the context as used in general to convey that an item, term, etc. may be either X, Y, or Z. Thus, such conjunctive language is not generally intended to imply that certain embodiments require at least one of X, at least one of Y, and at least one of Z to each be present.

The term “and/or” means that “and” applies to some embodiments and “or” applies to some embodiments. Thus, A, B, and/or C can be replaced with A, B, and C written in one sentence and A, B, or C written in another sentence. A, B, and/or C means that some embodiments can include A and B, some embodiments can include A and C, some embodiments can include B and C, some embodiments can only include A, some embodiments can include only B, some embodiments can include only C, and some embodiments can include A, B, and C. The term “and/or” is used to avoid unnecessary redundancy.

While certain example embodiments have been described, these embodiments have been presented by way of example only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the inventions disclosed herein. Thus, nothing in the foregoing description is intended to imply that any particular feature, characteristic,

step, module, or block is necessary or indispensable. Indeed, the novel methods and systems described herein may be embodied in a variety of other forms; furthermore, various omissions, substitutions, and changes in the form of the methods and systems described herein may be made without departing from the spirit of the inventions disclosed herein.

The following is claimed:

1. A doorbell configured to wirelessly communicate with a remote computing device, wherein the doorbell is configured to be electrically coupled to an external power supply and to an external chime, the doorbell comprising:

an outer housing;

a button coupled to the outer housing, wherein the button is configurable to enable a visitor to sound the external chime;

a first load evaluation system configured to evaluate a first load signature of the external chime; and

a first notification sent to the remote computing device in response to the first load signature being indicative of the external chime being an electronic chime rather than a mechanical chime.

2. The doorbell of claim 1, wherein the first notification includes information related to obtaining a chime adapter.

3. The doorbell of claim 2, wherein the chime adapter is configured such that a first electricity that is less than a first threshold passes through the chime adapter such that the first electricity does not cause the external chime to emit a summon sound, and the chime adapter is configured such that a second electricity that is greater than a second threshold causes the external chime to emit the summon sound.

4. The doorbell of claim 1, further comprising an outer housing, wherein the button and the first load evaluation system are coupled to the outer housing.

5. The doorbell of claim 1, wherein the first load signature is a first power signature.

6. The doorbell of claim 1, wherein the first load signature is a first current signature.

7. The doorbell of claim 1, wherein the first load signature is a first voltage signature.

8. The doorbell of claim 1, wherein the first load evaluation system is configured to detect a variable power load, and the doorbell is configured to send the first notification in response to detecting that the external chime comprises the variable power load within a predetermined range.

9. The doorbell of claim 8, wherein the first load evaluation system is configured to detect a constant power load, and the doorbell is configured to not send the first notification in response to detecting that the external chime comprises the constant power load.

10. The doorbell of claim 1, wherein the first load evaluation system is configured to detect a waveform of the first load signature, and the doorbell is configured to send the first notification in response to determining that the waveform of the first load signature meets at least one predetermined requirement.

11. The doorbell of claim 1, wherein the first load evaluation system is configured to detect a magnitude of the first load signature, and the doorbell is configured to send the first notification in response to determining that the magnitude of the first load signature meets at least one predetermined requirement.

12. The doorbell of claim 1, further comprising a second load evaluation system configured to detect a second load signature of the doorbell, wherein the doorbell is configured to determine that the first load signature is indicative of the external chime being the electronic chime by analyzing a circuit that comprises the doorbell and the external chime.

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13. The doorbell of claim 12, wherein the circuit comprises a third load signature, and analyzing the circuit comprises reducing at least one effect of the second load signature on the third load signature to evaluate the first load signature.

14. The doorbell of claim 1, further comprising a second load evaluation system configured to detect a second load signature of the doorbell, and further comprising a load comparison system configured to measure electrical traits of a circuit that comprises the doorbell and the external chime, wherein the load comparison system is configured to evaluate the first load signature by reducing at least one effect of the second load signature on the electrical traits of the circuit.

15. A doorbell configured to wirelessly communicate with a remote computing device, wherein the doorbell is configured to be electrically coupled to an external power supply and to an external chime, the doorbell comprising:

an outer housing;

a camera coupled to the outer housing;

a first load measurement system coupled to the outer housing, the first load measurement system configured to measure a first load signature of a circuit that comprises the doorbell and the external chime;

a second load measurement system coupled to the outer housing, the second load measurement system configured to measure a second load signature of the doorbell; and

a load evaluation system coupled to the outer housing, the load evaluation system configured to reduce an electrical effect of the second load signature on the first load signature to enable the doorbell to evaluate a third load signature of the external chime.

16. The doorbell of claim 15, further comprising a wireless communication system configured to send a first notification to the remote computing device in response to the third load signature being indicative of the external chime being incompatible with the doorbell.

17. The doorbell of claim 16, wherein the first notification includes information related to chime compatibility.

18. The doorbell of claim 15, further comprising a wireless communication system configured to send a first notification to the remote computing device in response to the third load signature being indicative of the external chime being an electronic chime rather than a mechanical chime.

19. The doorbell of claim 18, wherein the first notification includes information related to obtaining a chime adapter.

20. The doorbell of claim 15, further comprising an outer housing, wherein the first load measurement system, the second load measurement system, and the load evaluation system are located inside the outer housing of the doorbell.

21. The doorbell of claim 15, wherein the first load signature comprises a first power signature.

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22. A method for using a doorbell configured to wirelessly communicate with a remote computing device, wherein the doorbell is configured to detect a visitor, the method comprising:

coupling electrically the doorbell to an external power supply and to a first external chime, wherein the first external chime comprises a first load signature; evaluating the first load signature of the first external chime with the doorbell; and

emitting a first notification from the doorbell in response to the first load signature being indicative of the first external chime being incompatible with the doorbell.

23. The method of claim 22, further comprising, in response to the first notification, replacing the first external chime with a second external chime.

24. The method of claim 22, further comprising, in response to the first notification, creating a circuit that comprises the doorbell, the external power supply, and a chime adapter, and electrically coupling the chime adapter to the first external chime.

25. The doorbell of claim 24, further comprising coupling the chime adapter to the first external chime such that a first electricity that is less than a first threshold passes through the chime adapter and bypasses at least a portion of the first external chime such that the first electricity does not cause the first external chime to emit a summon sound, and coupling the chime adapter to the first external chime such that a second electricity that is greater than a second threshold passes through the portion of the first external chime and causes the first external chime to emit the summon sound.

26. The method of claim 22, further comprising receiving the first notification with the remote computing device.

27. The method of claim 22, wherein emitting the first notification comprises emitting at least one of a sound and a light from the doorbell in response to the first external chime being incompatible with the doorbell.

28. The method of claim 22, wherein evaluating the first load signature of the first external chime comprises evaluating a second load signature of the doorbell.

29. The method of claim 22, wherein evaluating the first load signature of the first external chime comprises: evaluating a second load signature of the doorbell; evaluating a third load signature of a circuit that comprises the doorbell, the external power supply, and the first external chime; and

reducing at least one effect of the second load signature on the third load signature to estimate the first load signature.

30. The doorbell of claim 22, further comprising determining that the first load signature is indicative of the first external chime being incompatible with the doorbell in response to a variability of the first load signature.

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